

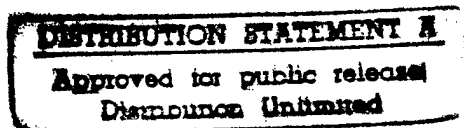
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25 October 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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25 October 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

TANZANIAN AT UN STRESSES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

OW100751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, October 9 (XINHUA)--"Priority should be placed on nuclear disarmament" for nuclear weapons pose the most immediate threat to the survival of mankind, said Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa today.

Speaking at a general debate of the UN General Assembly, Mkapa pointed out that since the last session of the General Assembly, relations between the superpowers had been further deteriorated and the politics of the cold war had resurged. "New and more sophisticated weapons are being manufactured at an unprecedented rate and concepts of limited nuclear war find expression in equally unprecedented military expenditures as the international situation unfolds the possibility of nuclear confrontation," the minister warned.

He added that power politics were compounding the perceived sense of insecurity of countries which was, in turn, fueling the race for more weapons, including conventional ones.

"The time has come to realize that the safety of the world depends on a courageous approach to the problems of arms control and disarmament, and to get out of this vicious cycle of fear," he stressed.

On the world economy, Minister Mkapa noted that structural changes in the existing international economic system was "imperative." This system has proved to be inappropriate not only for the development of developing countries in the post-colonial era, but also to its own architects. A frank exchange on how to restructure relations between developed and developing countries is therefore needed for the world's economic revival.

He accused a few developed countries of their deliberate maneuvers to disrupt the very process of negotiation and called for launching global negotiations.

Mkapa warned other countries not to ignore the role of Third World countries in world affairs. "Their participation in their decision-making is a prerequisite to the solution of the security and economic problems which beset the world today," he emphasized.

He also strongly condemned the South African regime for its oppression and aggression against the black people inside and outside South Africa. "Today South Africa has not ceased reacting to internal and external opposition to apartheid by seeking to control its neighbors through a variety of methods, including a combination of false promises, destabilization and outright military attacks and occupation," he said. He pointed out that the struggle against apartheid was "the responsibility of the international community as a whole and not the burden of the countries of Southern Africa alone." He pledged Tanzania's support for the South African Liberation Movement.

CSO: 4000/019

GENERAL

CHINESE NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Celebrations, Exhibitions Noted

OW041313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA)--Celebrations have been held in the past few days in Guyana, Canada, Australia, Belgium, Sierra Leone, Jamaica and Djibouti to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

A six-day exhibition of Chinese handicrafts opened in Djibouti on Wednesday under the joint sponsorship of the Chinese Embassy there and the country's Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports.

In Jamaica, Governor-General Sir Florizel A. Glasspole attended a reception held by Charge d'Affaires Zhao Zongqian of the Chinese Embassy in the country on October 2.

A day earlier, the All People's Congress and Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society organized a mass rally in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, to mark the Chinese National Day. Sierra Leone's Second Vice President Francis Minah presided over the rally as chairman on the occasion on behalf of the president.

The Chinese communities in Australia celebrated the occasion in many places including Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland and Tasmania.

In Canada and Belgium, Overseas Chinese also held celebrations.

Meanwhile, in Guyana, a function was jointly sponsored by the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace and the Guyana-China Friendship Society yesterday evening to celebrate the anniversary. Hamilton Green, Guyanese vice-president and first deputy prime minister attended the function.

Cyprus, Cameroon Receptions

OW051156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA)--Chinese embassies in Cyprus, Cameroon and Malta gave receptions last week to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those present at the separate receptions were Cyprian President Spiros Kiprianou, President of the House of Representatives Yeorgios Ladas, Acting Foreign Minister Khristodoulos Veniamin; Political Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cameroon National Union and Minister of Information and Culture Francois Sengat Kuo, Cameroon's Foreign Minister William Eteki Mbmumova; and Maltese government officials.

CSO: 4000/019

GENERAL

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC CORPS ENTERTAINED--Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Culture invited foreign ambassadors to China to a display of prize-winning acrobatic routines here tonight. The program included "balancing on chairs," performed by the Zhengzhou Acrobatic Troupe, which won the gold medal at the First National Acrobatics Competition this year, "bowl and ball juggling on a unicycle," and eight other prize-winning stunts. The acrobats were given standing ovations by the envoys. Present at the display in the hall of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Chen Xinren, adviser to the Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in Chinese 1833 GMT 11 Oct 84]

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION HOSTS RECEPTION--Beijing, September 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here tonight to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Representatives of friendly organizations and friendly personages from 19 countries attended the reception. In his toast at the reception, president of the association, Wang Bingnan, said the achievements China has made during the past 35 years are inseparable from the sympathy and support given by the people of various countries. On behalf of the association, Wang expressed sincere thanks to them. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 30 Sep 84]

CSO: 4000/019

UNITED STATES

WEINBERGER STRESSES U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS GROWTH

OW111200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, October 10 (XINHUA)--Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said the U.S. Government will vigorously continue its nuclear weapons buildup as long as the Soviet Union refuses to substantially cut back such arms, and it will keep pushing for modernization of U.S. strategic systems in any case.

In an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR which was published today, Weinberger said that the Reagan administration will "put all of the resolve it possibly can" into space-based strategic defense and not use its technological advantage merely as a "bargaining chip" to force cutbacks in large Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"We have not in any sense relaxed the necessary modernization of the strategic triad," he said, referring to landbased missiles, submarines and bombers. "We have to keep that and we have kept that," he added.

"If we are able to obtain a thoroughly reliable strategic defense, then certainly one of the hopes is that you could have substantial reductions in offensive systems," he said. "But our obligations to Europe, our obligations to ourselves and to our own people...is to that kind of strategic umbrella that will deter the Soviets from using their immense and growing nuclear strength."

The paper said that the U.S. defense secretary scorned past arms control agreements known as SALT agreements which, he said, allowed a steady buildup in Soviet nuclear weapons. And he dismissed the kind of negotiating flexibility that "translates into giving the Soviets much more of what they want in order to get them to sign a piece of paper."

"The critical factor here is that the SALT agreements and all of the other agreements have allowed for expansion, and the Soviets have taken advantage of that to the fullest," Weinberger said. "The president wants a decrease and he keeps going back to that. And if that is (being) inflexible, then that's a good kind of inflexibility."

Weinberger stressed that "The United States is regaining military strength and is continuing to do so and has the will and resolve to continue to do so."

CSO: 4000/012

SOVIET UNION

FURTHER DETAILS ON WU-GROMYKO UN MEETING

OW110227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, Oct 11 KYODO--The Soviet Union has got Chinese assurances that Beijing will not conclude treaties with Japan, which are hostile toward Moscow, diplomatic sources here said. The assurance was given during talks between Chinese and Soviet Foreign Ministers Wu Xueqian and Andrey Gromyko in New York last month, according to the sources.

Wu was quoted as telling Gromyko during the meeting: "China will not conclude any treaty with Japan, which may be hostile toward the Soviet Union." The sources said Wu's remark came while the two ministers were discussing their respective view at the possibility of resurgence of Japan's militarism. When Wu said China has seen no signs of such a possibility, Gromyko responded by disputing that China underestimates recent "dangerous" trends in Japan, according to the sources.

Also the sources said the topic was brought up by the Soviet foreign minister in the first Sino-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting in 25 years.

In what is described here as an "unusual" exchange of views concerning Japan in a bilateral minister meeting, Wu also referred to the Soviet occupation of Japan's small islands off eastern Hokkaido and said Moscow should return the territories to end its illegal seizure. Gromyko was quoted as telling the Chinese foreign minister there is no territorial problem between the Soviet Union and Japan.

The territorial dispute over the four small islands--Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habo-mai and Shikotan--has been a major block to improvement in Tokyo-Moscow relations, now in their worst state in many years.

Sources close to Japan's Foreign Ministry here said the Chinese Foreign Ministry, on its own initiative, ruled out the revival of Japanese militarism and raised the problem of Japan's northern islands. Japan had not asked China to speak on its behalf during the Gromyko-Wu meeting.

Western diplomatic sources here said the Chinese foreign minister's remarks during the meeting was Beijing's another demonstration that China will go side-by-side with Japan in its diplomatic approach to the Soviet Union.

[Paragraph as received]

But, at the same time, China gave signs of its readiness to improve ties with the Soviet Union by assuring Moscow that the country will not push its close relations with Japan toward concluding treaties opposing the Kremlin, according to the sources.

The sources said the Soviet Union has been growingly worried about closer relations between Beijing and Tokyo.

CSO: 4000/020

NORTHEAST ASIA

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW052008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1948 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Article by Chen Ji and Zhang Dingzhai: "Tunisian Foreign Minister on International Situation"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Beiji Caid Es-Sebsi said in an interview with XINHUA here today that Tunisia attaches much importance to its relations with China.

The foreign minister, who is here attending the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, expressed the hope that cooperation between the two countries would further develop, saying "Tunisia pays much attention to its cooperation with China since this cooperation is without political conditions attached."

The visit to China this month by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali would lay a solid foundation for strengthening bilateral cooperation, he said.

He said the Palestine Liberation Movement is faced with great difficulties at present and that the Arab countries should render their support for the Palestinians in material, military, diplomatic and other fields.

He believed that the leaders of the Maghreb countries should first of all trust each other and pursue policies of good-neighborliness and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries so that they could discuss their common issues and strengthen cooperation for the purpose of Maghreb unity.

He said the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union at the expense of economic development has constituted a threat to small countries and the world as a whole.

The foreign minister said Tunisia supports the North-South dialogue, but he believed the relations between the developed and developing countries are becoming strained because the former wants to continue their exploitation of the latter.

CSO: 4000/010

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CHINA DAILY INTERVIEWS KAMPUCHEA'S SIHANOUK

HK040310 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Interview with Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, by Zhang Huimin and Yu Wentao; date and place not specified]

[Text] The three-part coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is winning more military and diplomatic victories against its country's Vietnamese invaders, the group's president, Norodom Sihanouk said in Beijing yesterday.

He was speaking during an exclusive interview with CHINA DAILY. Son Sann, the coalition's prime minister and Khieu Samphan, vice president, were also present.

Sihanouk said troops of the coalition had penetrated into Kampuchea's heart-land during the last dry season, and this rainy season, and entered key towns to destroy fuel, ammunition, rice and other strategic materials belonging to the Vietnamese.

"In 1984 we have received more aid from our friends, and managed to develop our army," he said. "Our units are now better equipped and better-trained."

The president said the coalition government had the full support of the Kampuchean people in the Vietnamese-occupied zone because they knew the Vietnamese were colonizing their country. There are more than 600,000 settlers from northern Vietnam in Kampuchea.

"They take our land, exploit our natural resources and Vietnamize our villages," he said. "In the free zone, we receive each day defectors from the Heng Samrin regime and even Vietnamese soldiers whose origins are south Vietnam. They feel they are oppressed and colonized by their 'brothers' from the north," Sihanouk said.

All the Vietnamese attacks on us "in the last rainy season ended in failure. Their offensive against Son Sann's headquarters was defeated, and all the bases in the free zone were well defended."

Sihanouk said the coalition partners were determined to remain united even after the liberation of Kampuchea. "We cannot afford not to be united lest the Vietnamese come back," he said.

The president said they were taking measures to solve problems which could arise in the future to "keep alive and perfect our national union--a union of all patriotic forces.

Kampuchea received most of its military aid from China. A few other countries also provided it with facilities to strengthen its military power. He was very grateful to everyone.

The president said that he, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan have traveled widely this year to seek support from peace- and freedom-loving countries around the world. Sihanouk predicted that an immense majority of states at the UN would vote in favour of Democratic Kampuchea and in support of UN resolutions on the Kampuchean issue at the current General Assembly session.

Son Sann said that when the Vietnamese fought the French and Americans, they were fighting for a good cause and enjoyed the support of China. They won. Now, the Vietnamese had become colonizers and imperialists, and, so were fighting for a bad cause.

"We are fighting for a good cause. We will win."

Khieu said they had been fighting for 6 years and were making progress on the battlefields.

The Vietnamese were facing more and more difficulties. "We must make an all-out effort to strengthen our military capabilities," he said. "We are confident that sooner or later we will compel the Vietnamese to abide by the UN resolutions and withdraw from Kampuchea."

CSO; 4000/017

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

LAOS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA)--The charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Laos, Zhang Zhiguo, held a reception here on October 1 to celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Some 160 guests attended the reception, among those present were Maisuok Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry. On September 29, Zhang Zhiguo hosted a film reception for the Chinese nationals residing in Laos. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 3 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/017

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

SUDANESE SPEAKER RECEIVES OUTGOING ENVOY--Khartoum, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Izz el Din el Sayed, [name as received] speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly, received and had a friendly conversation with outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Song Hanyi here today. El Sayed said his recent visit to China was successful and contributed to the enhancement of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between Sudan and China. The cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries would certainly be conducive to world peace, he added. [Text] [OW071932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 7 Oct 84]

SUDANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING ENVOY--Khartoum, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received and had friendly talks with the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Song Hanyi here today. President Numayri highly praised the development of friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries. This relationship has been based on the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, he added. [Text] [OW061950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 6 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/010

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN ROME, MILAN

OW080704 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Rome, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--An exhibition and a rally were held today in Rome and Milan respectively to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

They were sponsored by the Italian Association for Culture and Friendly Relations with the People's Republic of China, the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association and overseas Chinese.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the exhibition "New China-China New" in Rome, Secretary General of the Italian Association for Culture and Friendly Relations with China Giorgio Zucchet, representative of the mayor and police chief of the City de Bartolo and Chinese Ambassador Lin Zhong expressed the hope that the friendship between the two countries be further developed. More than 300 people attended the ceremony.

Government officials and public figures in Milan attended the rally jointly sponsored by the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association and local overseas Chinese. They included Secretary General of the association Carlo Butti, Deputy Governor of Milan Province Gianni Magliani and Director of the Cultural and Press Bureau of Lombardia Region Alberto Galli. More than 400 Italian friends and overseas Chinese were present at the occasion. A Chinese film was shown after the rally and well received by the participants.

The Florence branch of the Italian Association for Culture and Friendly Relations with China and the Union of Chinese Students and Scholars in Italy also held a reception on 30 September in Florence to mark the Chinese National Day.

CSO: 4000/010

WESTERN EUROPE

BRITISH GROUP MARKS PRC NATIONAL DAY 5 OCTOBER

OW061132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] London, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--The Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU) held a meeting here this evening to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Some 200 guests were present at the gathering, including Chinese Ambassador Chen Zhaoyuan.

Addressing the meeting, Mr James Pennington, chairman of the SACU, said the society was "delighted to help people become more aware of China's successes" in economic, political and technological fields as well as her achievements in international relations during the past 35 years, with her entrance in the United Nations in particular.

He welcomed the initialling of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong, saying a deeper understanding and further development of trade relations between the two countries will follow.

In reply, Chinese Ambassador Chen Zhaoyuan thanked the society for its contribution to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and British peoples.

He also expressed the hope that the successful settlement of the Hong Kong issue will open up more opportunities for an overall development of Sino-British relations.

Entertainments and film shows wound up the gathering.

CSO: 4000/010

WESTERN EUROPE

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH PRC MARKED IN NORWAY

OW082012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--The Norway-China Friendship Association gave a reception in Oslo yesterday to celebrate China's National Day and the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Norway-China diplomatic relations, according to reports reaching here today.

Speaking at the reception, Chairman of the Norway-China Friendship Association Kjetil Krane, Chinese Ambassador to Norway Zhang Yongkuan and Mayor of Oslo Nordengen Dou reviewed the friendly relations between the two countries and expressed their confidence in the development of the two countries' friendship in the future.

Present on the occasion were more than 200 people including representatives of overseas Chinese, Chinese students in Norway and members of the Norway-China Friendship Association.

China's Shenyang acrobatic troupe, which is on a visiting tour in Norway, gave a splendid performance at the reception.

CSO: 4000/010

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ITALY--Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA)--A Chinese people's friendship delegation left here for Italy tonight. The delegation is led by Governor of Shaanxi Province Li Qingwei, with Deputy Governor of Hebei Province Li Feng as its deputy head. The visit is aimed at promoting economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 9 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/014

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION HOSTED IN ROMANIA

OW291709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--More than 700 guests attended a reception hosted by Chinese ambassador Li Zewang to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China here today.

Among those present were Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Romanian Government, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister, Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party and minister for national defense, and Ion Avram, deputy prime minister, and representatives of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council.

Also present were Chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association Ion Popescu-Putzuri, senior officers of the Romanian armed forces and public figures.

At the reception, Dascalescu expressed welcome to the initialling of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong issue.

CSO: 4000/010

EASTERN EUROPE

BERLIN HOLDS SOIREE TO MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

OW010931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--The Berlin Municipal Government held an evening party in the Berliner Metropol-Theater today to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China which falls on 1 October.

Attending the party were Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and other high-ranking officials.

Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Democratic Germany Yang Chengxu also attended the party.

The Beijing opera troupe of Inner Mongolia, now on a visit to the country, performed at the party in the fully packed theater.

The troupe arrived in the country on 21 September and will leave for Hungary on 3 October.

CSO: 4000/010

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIA CELEBRATES PRC NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia gave a grand reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Attending the reception were more than 1,000 government officials, party leaders and other officials including member and Secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dimir Belovski, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY Miljan Radovicj, President of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People, Marian Rozic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Mijat Sukovic. [Text] [OW021700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 2 Oct 84]

PRC HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS RECEPTION--Budapest, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Ma Lie held a reception here this noon to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Present at the reception were Hungarian Government officials including Vice Premier Janos Borbandi, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jeno Vancsa. On 30 September, four Hungarian newspapers including NEPSZABADSAG carried articles to celebrate the Chinese National Day. On 29 September, the Hungary-China Friendship Agricultural Co-operative in Perkata held a banquet for Chinese diplomats to observe the Chinese national festival. [Text] [OW011640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 1 Oct 84]

PRC BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS MEETING--Sofia, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--Wang Benzuo, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bulgaria, held a reception today in the Chinese Embassy here to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Invitations were extended to Bulgarian Vice-Chairman of the State Council Mitko Grigorov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Georgi Karamanev, Chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Aleksandur Petkov, and other government officials. [Text] [OW291607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 29 Sep 84]

POLAND, CSSR NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS--Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors to Poland and Czechoslovakia gave receptions yesterday evening to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Among the Polish guests present were Polish Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Vice-Foreign Minister E. Kucza, Vice-Minister of Defence Z. Nowak, Chairman of the Presidium of the

Polish-Chinese Friendship Society Stefan Perkowicz and former Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz. Among the Czechoslovak guests were Vice-Chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David and Jarsolav Srb, Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul, Vice-Foreign Minister Svoboda. [Text] [OW021930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 2 Sep 84]

RECEPTION GIVEN IN GDR--Berlin, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Charge d'Affairs ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Democratic Germany Yang Chengxu held a reception here today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Present at the reception were: Egon Krenz, Politburo member of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) and Vice chairman of the State Council; Erich Mueckenberger, the SED Politburo member and member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber; Alfred Neumann, the SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henrich Homann, vice chairman of the State Council; Gerhard Weiss and Rudi Schulze, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers and other party and government officials. [Text] [OW011924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 1 Oct 84]

CSOP 4000/010

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ENVOYS IN AFRICA HOLD NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW011425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassadors and charges d'affaires in 10 African countries gave receptions on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China to mark the occasion.

Government officials, party leaders and other guests from Mauritius, Algeria, Togo, Benin, Madagascar, Liberia, Somalia, Ethiopia, Zaire and Gabon attended the receptions.

Among them were: Governor General of Mauritius S. Ramgoolam; member of the Political Bureau of FLN and Minister of Interior and Local Administration of Algeria M. M'hamed Yala; President of the National Assembly of Togo M. Apedo-Amah, First Vice-President M. Nangbog Banaabo; member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and Minister of Public Health M. Vicent Guezodje; six members of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar and Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara; Vice-President of the Interim National Assembly of Liberia Harry Moniba, Chairman of the Special Commission on Elections Emmet Harman; Minister of Information and National Guidance of Somalia Mohamed Omar Jess, Minister of the Presidency Abdullahi Ahmed Addu; Minister of Health of Ethiopia Girzaw Tsehay; First Secretary-Rapporteur of the Central Committee of the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire Kamanda Wa Kamnda; and Secretary of State of Gabon Felicien Olouna.

CSO: 4000/010

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SIERRA LEONE HOUSE SPEAKER TO PAY VISIT

OW120828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--William Niaka Stephen Conteh, speaker of the House of Representatives of Sierra Leone, will pay a goodwill visit to China at the head of the delegation from 15 to 27 October.

The delegation has been invited by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, sources close to the MPC said.

This is the first delegation from the House of Representatives of Sierra Leone since China and Sierra Leone established diplomatic relations in 1971.

During the visit, Conteh is expected to meet Chinese leaders, call on the NPC Standing Committee and inspect factories and villages.

The delegation will tour Nanjing, Changzhou, Wuxi, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

CSO: 4000/010

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

LESOTHO RECEIVES PRC ENVOY--Maseru, Lesotho, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, received Chinese Ambassador Mu Ping here this afternoon and had a friendly talk with him. Prime Minister Jonathan expressed thanks for China's drought-relief assistance to Lesotho and appreciated the development of freindly relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW041238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 4 Oct 84]

ZAIRE RECEIVES PRC ENVOY--Kinshasa, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The first state commissioner of Zaire's National Executive Council, Kengo Wa Dondo, received Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Li Shanyi here today. During their cordial talks, Kengo Wa Dondo reaffirmed the good cooperative relations between the two countries that have existed since their normalization of diplomatic relations in November 1972. He asked the ambassador to convey his sincere regards to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Ambassador Li briefed the first state commissioner on the progress in the work of a sugar complex, a project of Sino-Zairean cooperation. He also discussed the coming visit of a Chinese governmental economic and trade delegation for participation in the first session of the Sino-Zairean mixed commission scheduled to be held here in December. [Text] [OW041114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 4 Oct 84]

CHILE, SUDAN CELEBRATE PRC NATIONAL DAY--Beijing, Oct 9 (XINHUA)--China's National Day was celebrated in Khartoum, Sudan and Santiago, Chile, according to reports reaching here. In Khartoum, some 1,000 guests attended a celebration meeting held by the Sudanese National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace and the Sudan-China Friendship Association on October 8. Among them were leading members of the Socialist Union of Sudan, the ruling party of Sudan, government officials, as well as personages of all walks of life. On the same day, the Chile-China Culture Council held a rally at the Chile University yesterday. [as received] Speakers at the rally, which was attended by 300 people, praised China for her great achievements in various fields in the past 35 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 9 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/011

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS IN MEXICO, GUYANA--Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA)--Some friendly organizations held receptions and rallies in Mexico and Guyana yesterday marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. State and government leaders, officials and public figures of the two countries attended the receptions and rallies. They included President of the Mexican Society of Friends of People's China Virginia Chapa de Salinas; Honored President of Guyana-China Friendship Society, Vice-President and First Deputy Prime Minister of Guyana Hamilton Green and President of the society, Minister of Agriculture Simpson Dasilva. Chinese Ambassadors to Mexico and Guyana Li Zhao and Yang Mai were present at the occasions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 4 Oct 84]

COLOMBIA STRENGTHENS PRC TIES--Bogota, September 21 (XINHUA)--Colombia President Belisario Betancur today pledged to strengthen his country's ties with China in all fields. He said in a written interview with the PEOPLE'S DAILY of China here that Colombia and China have made much progress in technological cooperation since 1981 when they signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Referring to efforts by the Contadora Group (formed by Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela) to seek peace in Central America, he said the group has successfully prevented the Central American conflict from deteriorating. This shows that a way to solve the conflict can be found. On Latin American debt, he said the International Monetary Fund should establish an interest compensation institution to help relieve the indebted countries' burden which has become heavier because of the rise in international interest rates. He also said the expenditure of indebted countries for repaying debt and interest should be confined to an appropriate portion of their foreign exchange earnings. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2019 GMT 22 Sep 84]

JILIN DELEGATION IN CANADA--Led by Vice Governor Liu Shulin, the nine-member Jilin Provincial economic and technical delegation returned to Changchun today after a friendly visit to Canada's Saskatchewan Province. The delegation exchanged opinions extensively with government officials of Saskatchewan Province on signing a letter of plans for exchanges between the two provinces. An agreement on cultural and sports exchanges was signed by the two sides. The delegation also signed trade agreements or letters of intention with pertinent companies. [Excerpts] [SK120005 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Oct 84]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONCEPTS OF LIBERATION, LEGALITY EXPLAINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Zuo Chuntai [1563 2504 0669]: "'Liberation' and Legality"]

[Text] Ever since the 55 factory directors and managers of Fujian Province wrote a letter requesting, "Please liberate us," to the provincial CPC committee, the call requesting "liberation" has been so strong that it has attracted attention from all directions.

What is the relation between liberation and legality? To ask for liberation is a request; it depends on legality to grant this request to a certain degree. The request for liberation is to ask ourselves to restructure voluntarily certain out-of-date rules and regulations which restrain the growth of productive forces and to replace them with new rules and regulations which would fit the present condition and help promote the growth of productive forces; the request does not mean to eliminate rules and regulations or legality. The proposal made by many factory directors is as follows: the report regarding the restructuring of the system by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Second Session of the Sixth People's Congress and the two stipulations released recently by the State Council, one on the safety problems of state-run enterprises and the other on the 10 regulations regarding extending enterprise independence further, have already granted our request and have liberated us. This is a correct proposal. The "Government Work Report" approved at the Second Session of the Sixth People's Congress and the stipulations concerned released by the State Council are the legal limit of the present liberation; excess beyond that limit is not permissible. Someone has made a proposal like this: there is a restructuring only when there are a legal system and "priority documents, so would this restrain the initiative of the masses and handicap their helpful explorations? The answer is no. Our party line has always been to gather ideas from the people to use them in policies for the people. Legality and documents from the Central Committee are not produced groundlessly; rather, ideas and thoughts are gathered together from the masses. Furthermore, our party has a good tradition and experience, which are to have an experimental unit. If the restructuring is immature or is unsuitable to promote it overall, it can be experimented with in the minority units with the authorities' approval. Since this is an experiment, success is expected but failure is permissible. It is not of much importance even if it fails, because this experiment is

done with in a certain limited scope. It is beneficial to gain experience from the failure. To ignore the rules and regulations proclaimed by the state, that is, to ignore "priority documents" to do self-liberation, is not right so much as a principle. There should be a complete veto on the saying "Kick away the party committee and get on with revolution" during the 10 years of turmoil. Even during the "Great Leap Forward" period, "to destroy and to establish" or "to destroy first and then establish" actually meant to destroy without establishment. These sayings led to the belief that "great power comes from being daring, and timidity causes powerlessness." All these sayings are unacceptable.

Liberation does not mean the decrease of the responsibility of the unit leadership; on the contrary, it has increased. The factory director of the pencil factory in Fujian, Comrade Gong Xiong [7895 7160], has proposed that one must use his power well after one is liberated. In addition, he made a pledge of responsibility to serve to keep himself within bounds. This is a good proposal, and he has done right. We are working on the socialist modernization and construction. At the same time, when we are constructing a material civilization, we are constructing a spiritual civilization. As for the leader of a unit, besides obeying the law, it is necessary to be guided by patriotism and communist ideology and to restrain himself by moral standards. For a leader of socialist enterprises and units, the following three points should be observed as self-restraint: (1) to gain benefits for the small unit by crowding out the national revenue is to do harm to the state. (2) To increase the consumer's burden by lowering the quality of the product or raising without reason the price of the product is to do harm to the masses. (3) To increase one's own benefit by doing harm to friendly or neighboring regions or units is to do harm to friends and neighbors. For a socialist enterprise, the style of "keeping the difficulties for oneself and letting others have the convenience" is still worth developing.

12705

CSO: 4005/827

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEASURES TAKEN TO STEP UP CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Liu Yousheng [0491 0147 3932] and Wang Qingxin [3769 1987 2450]]

[Text] The procuratorial organs of all levels in China have taken the measures of going deep among the masses to investigate the sources of the cases and coming back to their posts to file cases promptly for prosecution in order to break up the impasse and deadlock problems. These measures have led to a new development in the fight against serious economic crimes. According to statistics, from September of last year to May of this year, more than 50,000 economic cases were handled, of which more than 20,000 cases were accredited and more than 10,000 were prosecuted; an economic loss of more than 75 million yuan as retrieved for the state.

By taking regions (local authorities) as units, the procuratorial organ and the Beijing Municipality Discipline Inspection Commission and other organizations coordinated closely to convene a joint conference of the responsible persons of large regional factories, mines and other enterprising units to analyze the situation of attacking serious economic crimes. The procuratorial organs in Shanghai have made an analysis by doing a general list of all the organizations in the entire municipality and chose more than 20 enterprising units under the municipality as the key to breaking up the impasse and deadlock problems; at present, there are already more than 10 units whose deadlocks have been broken. From last January to April, the number of cases registered doubled that of the same period of last year; the number of deeply hidden big cases of graft over 10,000 yuan that have been exposed has increased 3.5 times compared with that of the same period of last year.

Stepping out of the office, going deep among the masses and coming back to their posts to file cases promptly are the steps of another successful method in solving the problems of impasses and deadlocks. The procuratorate of Heilongjiang Province has organized 14 investigative groups to become involved closely with all organizations to investigate the sources of cases and to master big cases and important cases by the tens, one-fourth of which happened in the state organs and large factories and mines.

To emphasize a typical case in order to lead to general cases will promote the extensive development of the work of breaking up impasses and deadlocks. Oil Plant No 2 of Fushun in Liaoning Province has never handled a case since the campaign of striking at economic crimes. The municipal procuratorate organized its forces to become closely involved with the said plant and exposed in succession three corruption cases, each case involving over 10,000 yuan; seven cases, each with graft involving less than 10,000 yuan; and nine cases in which clues were also exposed. These exposures have retrieved an economic loss of more than 220,000 yuan for the state. The provincial procuratorate convened an all-province conference of specialties to introduce and extend their experience of breaking up impasses and deadlocks by the procuratorates in Liaoyang, Dalian, Anshan and other places. This effort has promoted the development of the work of solving the problems of impasses and deadlocks in the whole province.

12705

CSO: 4005/827

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS' DIFFICULTIES IN JOINING PARTY EXPLAINED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Where Do the Difficulties Lie With Intellectuals Joining the Party?"]

[Text] In the last few years, even though there has been much work done everywhere to recruit intellectuals into the party, and certain successes have been achieved, still, in many localities and units, the difficulties in getting intellectuals to join the party have not been completely resolved. The seven instances cited in today's paper depict this problem from one angle.

Recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party is not like improving intellectuals' work or living conditions, by spending money or building houses. It does not require some material condition, so why should there be this difficulty? One reason is ideological, the other is organizational. The ideological reason is that there are some comrades within the party, primarily certain leading comrades in the branches and party committees whose minds have not been completely ridded of "leftist" influences, who are still prejudiced against intellectuals, who still see intellectuals as a dissident force, and who do not see them as a part of the working class. This should be resolved through ideological education. The organizational reason is that there are some comrades who do not observe the party's principle of democratic centralism.

The party's basic principle of democratic centralism is this: the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, lower levels are subordinate to higher levels, and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. However, when party organizations in some localities and units discuss the problems of intellectuals joining the party, this kind of situation still comes up: if they have a comrade applying for party membership who obviously fits the conditions for joining the party, and who is endorsed by a majority of party members or party committee members, as long as there is one comrade in the branches or party committees who does not approve, though his opinion is incorrect, the matter will be shelved. Obviously, this phenomenon violates the party's principle of democratic centralism, and must be resolutely overcome.

CPC organizations on every level should respect the minority and earnestly consider their opinions. However, they should not permit any party member or leading cadre to hold "veto power." No matter if they are in the branches or the party committees, any individual comrade who does not approve and prevents matters approved of by a majority of party members of party committee members from being passed, is in reality causing the majority to subordinate itself to the minority, and the organization to subordinate itself to the individual. With regard to these party members or leading cadres who place themselves above the organization, we should educate them, and make them understand the principle of democratic centralism. Those who do not change after education should be dealt with by the organization in accordance with party discipline. On the other hand, the majority of party members and party committee members who hold the correct opinion should have the courage to support the correct opinion, and to resist and eliminate the obstructions of individual comrades who hold incorrect opinions. They should pass correct resolutions, in accord with the principle of democratic centralism, and never forsake the party's principles in order to save an individual comrade's face or credentials. Doing thus is the very thing to show the normalization of inner-party organizational life.

As for intellectuals who wholeheartedly want to join a party organization and fight for the party's cause, whether or not they can join the party is an important matter in their political life. Party organizations on every level and every party member, particularly leading party cadres, should conscientiously observe the state of mind of comrades who strive to qualify for party membership and handle the situation with a positive attitude, adopting practical organizational measures to admit those comrades who fit the conditions for joining the party into the ranks of the party. We should never be indifferent to these comrades or cold-shoulder their sincere enthusiasm for the party.

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CSO: 4005/793

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

1983 STATUS OF SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CHINA

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [FRONT ON HIGHER EDUCATION] in Chinese No 6,
13 Jun 84 pp 38-39

[Article by Huang Yao [7806 1031]: "The Status of the Development of
Secondary Vocational Education in 1983"]

[Text] In 1983, China's secondary vocational educational activities saw some recovery and expansion in the midst of reorganization and reform. According to statistics, in 1983 there 915,500 students admitted to various types of secondary vocational schools in the entire country and the number of students enrolled at such schools reached 2,276,700. Among these: regular secondary schools admitted 477,800 students and the number of students enrolled reached 1,143,300. Adult secondary vocational schools admitted 437,700 students and the number of students enrolled reached 1,133,400. The numbers of both admitted and enrolled students in all types of secondary vocational schools saw considerable growth compared to 1982.

The development of regular and adult secondary vocational schools in 1984 will now be summarized below.

1. Regular Secondary Vocational Schools

In 1983 there were 3,090 regular secondary vocational schools nationwide, 14 more than in 1982; 375,400 students graduated, 477,800 students were admitted, an increase of 58,300, or 13.9 per cent, over 1982; 1,143,300 students were enrolled, an increase of 103,900, or 9.6 per cent, over 1982; there were 363,800 teaching staff members, of whom 156,300 were full-time teachers. Of the full-time teachers, there were 740 associate professors, 30,569 lecturers, 102,893 instructors and 22,142 practice teachers. Again compared to 1982, this was an increase of 12,200 teaching staff members and, among these, an increase of 6,800 full-time teachers.

Of the 375,400 students who graduated, the numbers and percentages in various disciplines were as follows: engineering, 65,100 (17.3 per cent); agricultural science, 25,200 (6.7 per cent); forestry, 4,100 (1.1 per cent); medicine, 62,600 (16.7 per cent); finance and economics, 57,600 (15.3 per cent); politics and law, 9,800 (2.6 per cent); physical education,

1,700 (0.4 per cent); arts, 3,100 (1.0 per cent); teacher-training, 145,500 (38.7 per cent); other, 700 (0.2 per cent).

Of the 477,800 students who were admitted, the numbers and percentages in various disciplines were as follows: engineering, 91,200 (19.1 per cent); agricultural science, 29,400 (6.1 per cent); forestry, 5,300 (1.1 per cent); medicine, 61,700 (12.9 per cent); finance and economics, 76,600 (16 per cent); politics and law, 15,100 (3.2 per cent); physical education, 1,700 (0.4 per cent); fine arts, 3,700 (0.8 per cent); teacher-training 191,400 (40 per cent); other, 1,700 (0.4 per cent). Again compared to 1982, the number of students admitted in finance and economics increased by 22,500, a proportional increase of 3.1 per cent, and the number of students admitted in politics and law increased by 3,500, a proportional increase of 0.4 per cent.

Of the 1,143,300 students enrolled, the numbers and percentages in various disciplines were as follows: engineering, 233,900 (20.5 per cent); agricultural science, 78,200 (6.8 per cent); forestry, 13,700 (1.2 per cent); medicine, 163,300 (14.3 per cent); finance and economics, 145,600 (12.7 per cent); politics and government, 27,400 (2.4 per cent); physical education, 6,800 (0.6 per cent); fine arts, 16,800 (1.5 per cent); teacher-training, 454,900 (39.8 per cent); other, 2,700 (0.2 per cent).

Regular secondary vocational schools include two types of schools, secondary technical schools and secondary teacher-training schools. The developments of these two types of schools are, respectively, as follows:

(1) In 1983, there were 2,229 secondary technical schools nationwide. Among these were: 670 industrial schools, 365 agricultural schools, 39 forestry schools, 520 medical schools, 375 finance and economics schools, 82 politics and law schools, 31 schools of physical education, 97 art schools and 50 other schools. The number of secondary technical schools increased by 61 compared to 1982; 229,900 students graduated and 286,400 students were admitted, an increase of 45,600 over 1982 and a growth of 18.9 per cent. The number of students enrolled grew 9.6 per cent to 688,400, an increase of 66,400 over 1982. Out of a teaching staff of 284,200 there were 115,900 full-time teachers. Among the full-time teachers there were 716 associate professors, 24,611 lecturers, 72,631 instructors and 17,922 practice teachers. Again compared to 1982, the number of teaching staff members increased by 11,900 and among these, the number of full-time teachers rose by 5,600.

In 1983 regular secondary vocational schools actively undertook the task of improving in-service training for cadres and workers and held special secondary vocational classes for these groups; 21,800 students were admitted to these classes, or 7.6 per cent of a total of 286,400 students admitted to regular secondary technical schools. At the same time, all sectors of society welcomed a variety of short-term training courses and advanced courses involving less than 2 years' study which were held apart from the national student recruitment plan.

(2) In 1983 there were 861 secondary vocational schools nationwide of which 36 were for elementary-level teacher training; 145,400 students graduated from these schools. Compared to 1982, the number of students admitted grew 7.1 per cent to 191,400, in increase of 12,700. The number of students enrolled in these schools reached 454,900, in increase of 43,500, or 10.6 per cent, over 1982. There were also 79,600 teachers, of whom 40,400 were full-time teachers. Among full-time teachers there were 24 associate professors, 5,958 lecturers, 30,262 instructors and 4,220 practice teachers. Compared to 1982, the number of teachers grew by 300, of whom 1,200 [as published] were full-time teachers.

2. Adult Secondary Vocational Schools

In 1983 there were 177,800 graduates (corresponding to the level of graduates of regular secondary vocational schools; similar correspondences below) of adult secondary vocational schools nationwide. There were 437,700 students admitted and the number of students enrolled reached 1,133,400. Among these there were:

(1) 11,900 students who graduated, 57,000 students admitted and 94,800 students enrolled in secondary technical schools for workers.

(2) 16,100 students who graduated, 43,600 students admitted and 102,000 students enrolled in secondary technical schools for peasants.

(3) In schools for elementary school teachers to take refresher courses, there were 149,800 who graduated, 337,100 admitted and 936,600 enrolled (i.e. on temporary leave or sabbatical).

For the past several years, activities in secondary vocational education have shown strong recovery and expansion, but quality and quantity are still a long way from suiting the national need to carry out the four modernizations. In particular, the slow development of secondary technical schools has caused serious imbalances in the proportions of qualified secondary and higher-level vocational personnel. This has been unfavorable in terms of enhancing and enriching the technical strength involved in a policy of "production first," and has brought about a serious squandering of educational investments. This situation has already evoked grave concern in all quarters of society. The departments concerned are currently studying principles, policies, measures and methods for the active expansion of secondary vocational education. They are quickening the pace of revision and reform and striving for the relatively rapid development of secondary vocational education in order to meet the pressing need for qualified mid-level professionals in building the national economy and developing the society.

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CSO: 4005/815

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON CONFUCIUS' EDUCATION THEORY OPENS

OW221304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Jinan, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--A six-day symposium on Confucius' theory of education opened on Friday in Qufu County, hometown of Confucius, in Shandong Province, east China.

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) was a great thinker, philosopher and educator of the spring and autumn period (770-476 B.C.). He founded the Confucian school of thought which influenced almost every aspect of Chinese society in the past 2,500 years.

He studied books and records of the Xia, Shang and Western Zhou Dynasties (around 21st century-771 B.C.) and wrote six classic books. He also founded private schools and trained more than 3,000 disciples.

About 100 scholars from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are attending the meeting.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Vice-President Zhang Jian of the Chinese Educational Society called on the participants to voice their views freely in discussing how to use the ancient to serve the present.

The meeting is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Educational Society, the Shandong Provincial Educational Society and the Research Institute of Confucius of the Qufu Teachers College.

CSO: 4000/010

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRAGMATIC TOLERANCE BENEFITS HAN, HUI MOSLEM MINORITIES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Sep 84 p 7

[Article by Carol Bargmann: "China's Monasteries Are Filling Up Again. Mao's Successors Pursue a Pragmatic Policy Toward Religion; Temple as Showplace; Moslems and Other Minorities"]

[Text] Hsining, September. Smiling, the suntanned monk in a russet robe bows his head toward his folded hands. He thus welcomes every single one of the foreign visitors to the Gunbum Monastery. The Chinese guides were greeted differently, in a businesslike manner--secularly, almost like colleagues. As functionaries of security and tourist services they come here often.

Temples, monasteries and mosques are among the showplaces of Communist China since Mao Zedong's successors are treating the "religious problem," which every communist leadership sees in every religious movement, differently than before. Pragmatic in their policy toward religion, they have backed down from their total suppression and are attempting, through guidance and control, to make the religious sects strongly nationalistic towards China and to bring them into line with state and party interests.

Since 1978 Beijing has had quite a few of the churches, temples and mosques ravaged during the Cultural Revolution restored at great expense. Priests, lamas, and imams were allowed to return to religious service from the factories or out of prisons if they were not suspected of being likely to make pacts with powers external to China. Finally, authorities over religion allowed a new generation to be trained.

Only recently one could count the monks and novices of a reopened monastery on the fingers of one hand. Since then the operations there would strike the casual observer as being almost normal. Four hundred sixty monks and 100 novices live in Gunbum Monastery, also known as Ta-Er Monastery, including 11 so-called living Buddhas; almost as many as at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution. Gunbum is one of the large, old monasteries of Tibetan Lamaism, located south of Hsining, the capital city of the Chinese province Tsinghai which borders on Tibet.

The Dalai Lama, who fled to India in 1958 after the Tibetan uprising against Beijing and who still lives there in exile as the god king of the Tibetans,

was born near this monastery. In one of the halls crammed full of Buddha statues, tapestries, prayer banners and rancid smelling butter sculptures, an empty space is reserved. His portrait is to be replaced there as soon as he returns to Tibet, says the lama who is leading the tour of foreigners through a few of the many hundred buildings of the monastery.

In an inner court some 200 monks and novices in red capes sit on the ground, sing from Buddhist scriptures, question each other and occasionally put on the gigantic yellow caps which gave this branch of Lamaism its nickname "yellow cap sect." There are however no Tibetan pilgrims to be seen. Only two herdsmen and a few old ladies move about forlornly near the entrance. To the annual temple celebration come many thousands; but except at certain times believers and worshippers cannot come together freely.

The sales booths which line the street approaching the monastery make money primarily from the foreign tourists. Not Tibetans, but Han-Chinese and Chinese Moslems offer tapestries for sale as well as a full range of Tibetan jewelry and basic items from imitation coral to Tibetan hats "made in Tientsin."

About a thousand marks, much more than an average year's income, is what it costs for a Tibetan in Tsinghai to make the trip to Lhasa, the center of his religion. Very few set out on the trip and not without approval and preparation from the appropriate "minority cadre." It has the deciding vote in all matters.

The young Han-Chinese with his special training does not speak a word of Tibetan. He sits attentively in the background while the foreign visitors are led into the tent of a Tibetan family on the high mountain meadow of Tsinghai and ask questions of the herdsman. One of the Tibetans in the tent speaks Chinese and acts as a translator, but they do not have much to say. The "minority cadre" intervenes as soon as an answer might become explosive.

In contrast to Tibet the Buddhist religion even in its Lamaistic movement in Tsinghai has not just begun to be influenced by the Chinese since the communist takeover. That is seen not only in the architecture of the monasteries and temples. Peking clearly copes more easily with the Tibetans in Tsinghai, who, at almost a million, make up about one-fourth of the inhabitants of the province, than with the population of Tibet, where pressure to return to independence still has strong roots.

The Tibetans once again have the right to make pilgrimages but not always whenever and wherever they wish. The monasteries are filling up again, but only those on whom the communist party can depend are authorized as religious servants. Along with their religious functions, they also have state duties. When Mas Tse-tung's successors authorized the renewed practice of religion, at the same time they placed almost everything which serves as religious practice in the category of protection of historical monuments. According to the Chinese Communist Party's theory, religion will die out with the rising standard of living, but it will last a long time.

On the stages of their theaters the Chinese gladly show respect for the national minorities. "The Brave Battle of the Tibetan People Against Snowstorms" is the name of a dance which is found on the cultural program of the foreign visitor to Tsinghai. No Tibetan, but rather a Han-Chinese dressed as an eagle, performs the dance. Among the audience hardly a Tibetan is to be seen. In everyday life there are almost no points of contact between them and the other ethnic groups of Tsinghai, the 2.5 million Han-Chinese and some half million Moslems, of Hui nationality. The Tibetans live a secluded life as nomads in the mountains. There is hardly a Tibetan in the factories of the province and virtually no intermarriage.

The other national minority, the Hui, lives less isolated. They are only separated from the Han-Chinese by their religion and its customs, while ethnically they are hardly different. In their private lives, the Hui and the Han-Chinese live near each other but not really with each other. There is however business contact. About 10 percent of factory employees are Hui which corresponds to their share of the population, and with their head coverings they add to the picturesque street scenes of cities and villages.

Some 4000 Moslems pray on Friday afternoons in the Hang-Shing-Gui Mosque in Hsinging, one of the largest in China. They kneel on valuable old and cheap new prayer rugs, on straw mats, handkerchiefs, even on nothing more than their extended work apron. There are many young men among them, even school boys. Some 40 thousand Moslems attend mosque regularly, says the self-confident 57 year old chief Imam Han Shanggui. He receives his salary as a functionary out of a pot to which the state and the believers contribute and into which, above all, the earnings of the mosque flow. It also operates a bathhouse for men and women and a funeral home.

He expresses his opinion about communism in China in one sentence: "The standard of living for all believers has risen since the communist takeover." His answer to the question of whether communists can enter heaven comes smoothly and quickly. "We Moslems hope to come into paradise on the other side," says the chief imam; "communists try to create paradise on this side." In the meantime many Chinese who are outside religious sects are seeking help from the other side. The Communist Party tolerates it. A few completely normal young men, who belong to neither a minority nor a religious sect, reverently light joss sticks in front of an old Buddha statue in a park in Lanchou, the capital of Tsinghai's neighboring Kansu province. Without asking, passersby know why the incense offering is made: for a good job, something for which many unemployed young Chinese hope.

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CSO: 3620/443

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'THEORY OF HUMAN NATURE' IN RECENT LITERATURE CRITICIZED

Chengdu SICHUAN SHIYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF SICHUAN TEACHERS COLLEGE] in Chinese No 1, 20 Mar 84 pp 9-14

[Article by Hu Heng [5685 1854] and Peng Shengyun [1756 516b 0061]: "'Theory of Human Nature' in Literature Discussed"]

[Text] Following the course charted by the party, socialist literature is flourishing in the new era of socialist construction. But we must not overlook the unsound factors in literature. A conspicuous example is the popularity of the "theory of human nature."

I

The prime task of socialist literature is to positively reflect the spirit and look of the new socialist era, and portray a variety of characters drawn from real life, particularly the image of the new socialist man, in order to cultivate in the reader lofty ideals and noble moral values. Unfortunately, some recent works have been spreading nihilism and individualism, dismissing life as completely worthless and illusory. Other writers confine themselves to a tiny enclave of their own, looking at the world and dealing with the relations between the individual and the masses from their own perspective.

Speaking through his characters, the writer of one article publicly advocates "the rejection of ideals, it being better to dream." "Life is just that, a dream." Instead of trying to capture the excitement of life, or the passion of revolution, he shows a complete loss of confidence in work and the future: "At first I thought it must be a chain, probably broken by something. Looking closer, I found that it was just some broken pieces to begin with." He also writes, "Dazed and confused, I was tossed to and fro in the ebb tide, unable either to grasp something or to get hold of myself. First and foremost, you must get hold of yourself and attach yourself to a spot, any spot, even if it is only a weed." This is tantamount to propagating the need for some other form of ideological sustenance and for some other place where one can find a niche for oneself. Another short story goes further, expressing a clear desire to leave the real world in pursuit of "an unknown force," in the direction of a magnificent yet ill-defined world for which even the entire universe has no room. The work fully reveals the writer's disillusionment with reality and his apathy towards life.

This kind of attitude and approach towards life supposedly represents the "contemporary" view of human nature. Its proponents believe that there is no such thing as a rational law in history, faith or love, and there is no absolute right or wrong. Both man and his destiny are beyond the realm of knowledge. Therefore, we should view all things around us with cool detachment. By retiring from society, we can transcend worldly considerations and live a life of self-indulgence, self-admiration and self-worship.

The "theory of human nature" as propounded in recent literature also shows a tendency to interpret society in terms of social Darwinism, relegating "human nature" to "animalism." They distort the new socialist relations between man and man, and between man and society, asserting that "the next guy is my hell." They deny the existence of inter-personal concern, help and compassion, and portray man and society as occupying sharply opposed positions. They openly encourage people to compete, plunder and kill in order to further personal interests. The entire society should be seen as an arena where one struggles for fame and fortune, and where personal ambition should be given free rein. The writer of one article admires and praises the Bengal tiger, the most fierce of animals. Like the Bengal tiger, the protagonist "could not but become more sharp, agile, brave and cruel in order to find fame and fortune, to tackle his opponents." The only thing that differentiates him from animals is that he is blessed with a brain which enables him to use the dirtiest of tricks known to man. And he is not above sacrificing his fellow human beings to attain his objectives. His only wish in life is to "make it." For this he is prepared to give up everything: love, friendship, family, even his wife. Marx had pointed out sharply, "In a capitalist society, inter-personal relations are drowned in a frozen sea of money." Yet the writer is describing a socialist society, not a capitalist one.

Thus these writers write off the comradely love so widespread in society, the social equality among workers and their common ideological basis. Granted that some abnormal things have happened in our lives, but they cannot represent the essence of our life or our future. In reflecting these abnormalities, a writer should adopt a correct stand and take a correct world outlook. A literary work inevitably mirrors the aesthetic ideals of its creator. If a writer fails to see the mainstream of life or its future trend of development, he would consciously or unconsciously allow his stand and world outlook to tilt towards the capitalist viewpoint. Some writers completely lack the lofty communist ideals and sentiments. Nor do they have an iota of the social responsibility of a literary or artistic worker. They use "survival of the fittest" in the animal kingdom to incite their readers to struggle for personal ends, by fair means or foul, and attribute it philosophically to the antagonism and confrontation between man and society. They also purport to justify so-called "human value" and "human dignity." These writers reject party leadership and social restraints, placing personal interests above those of the party, the country or the people. Isn't this another sign of ultra-individualism?

Applied to ethics and morals, ultra-individualism has led to such propositions as "sexual freedom" and "sexual liberation." Whether espousing the rationality of "sexual desire" or "denying the moral criterion of right and wrong," it is

basically emphasizing the absolute freedom of the individual. Some works demand the liberation of "that beast inside us," arguing speciously, "Why should a man love only one woman? Is this in line with human nature?" The writers consider "monogamy a product of the private ownership system," the implication being that the socialist system of public ownership stands in the way of "sexual liberation" and "sexual freedom" and should be eliminated. Under the cloak of anti-conservatism and in the name of opposing old morality, these wrong ideas have a way of fooling some young people whose socialist legal notions and moral values are less than firm.

During the socialist era, love between man and woman and their relation differ intrinsically from those in capitalist or feudal societies. Some writers ignore this distinction and advocate outright the meeting of the "challenging soul" and "that spark in the dark pupil," dismissing even such a basic responsibility as procreation as a burden to "sexual love." The only thing that matters to them is "sexual freedom" which rejects both morality and the law. Obviously, by "sexual love," they mean sheer basic human instincts and impulses to satisfy the flesh. Indeed, carnal pleasures constitute their supreme happiness in life. Since life is short, they argue, we should try to get the most out of it. In the eyes of the individualist, life revolves around the "self." Happiness in life consists of no more than eating, drinking and merry-making, and any opportunities that contribute to such pleasures should not be passed up. To satisfy a momentary desire, they are prepared to harm others' interests without feeling a twinge of guilt. In fact, they think it is right and proper to build one's happiness on the sufferings of another person. Speaking through his character, a writer asks, "Is it not human nature to seek happiness? Can it be that man's natural instincts are immoral? Who can deprive a person of his right to seek happiness? This kind of morality and attitude towards happiness are corrupt bourgeois ideology through and through. The so-called "human nature" that the writers are trying to justify is a dyed-in-the-wool animal instinct. The writers' ultimate proposal is that in sexual matters, we go all the way back to a polygamous primitive society.

In addition, there are works which depict eternal, general "love" in an abstract way. Substantively, they contain much which is clearly idealistic and individualistic. Ideologically and methodologically, they are subjectivist and solipist, disregarding objective realities. Instead of trying to interpret the world's past and future in terms of historical materialism, they rely on their own subjective speculation, arbitrarily imposing on history their personal views. They either moralize about history or present realities from a moralistic viewpoint. One novel interprets the history of China's socialist construction since 1949 as the history of "human nature" and its antithesis, and as the history of "humanism" and its antithesis. Such an interpretation clearly does violence to historical facts. Instead of linking the characters' destinies with that of the people and the socialist cause, or the inevitable course of history, he judges all things by the criteria of personal emotions, thereby dismissing the fatherland's decades of achievements in construction in the name of personal success or failure. Related to this subjectivist understanding is literary detachment from social conflicts and social struggle. What a work represents is life as lived by a single individual, which has

nothing to do with the feelings and aspirations of the masses. These writers believe that the world can be understood through self-centered sub-consciousness. In literary creation, therefore, one can also ignore the essence of history and realities, or the logic of life, to moralize and preach in an abstract, unsubstantiated way.

In short, from the viewpoint of political morality, the "theory of human nature" as expounded in literature is a manifestation of bourgeois and petty bourgeois ultra-individualism. Some writers regard socialism's indispensable standards and requirements as a barrier to their "personality liberation." With abstract "humanism" as a rallying cry, they try to open up a new path, to discover the so-called eternal human nature which transcends both class and time. Hence the trend in literature and art to flaunt the banner of innovation. Many so-called "new ideas," "new principles" all defy the basic characteristics and tasks of socialist literature and purport to isolate literature from the cause of socialist construction. Others consider themselves "saviors" and, skeptical that our cause will succeed, absurdly seize upon "human nature" as the starting point for a new path in life, and try to usher in a "new era."

II

It is no accident that the "theory of human nature" has caught on in literature. It has some very deep social roots and ideological basis.

Should literature reflect "human nature?" What kind of "human nature?" These questions have previously sparked off two major debates since the founding of the People's Republic. On both occasions, the crux of the debate was whether or not there is a common human nature between classes and what makes up this "common human nature." Since both debates had their own special historical backgrounds, they had different characteristics. The latest controversy covers an even wider area, involving "personality liberation," "sexual freedom" and alienation as well. Participants in the debate clash over the notion of "human nature," and differ in their interpretation of what Marx, Mao Zedong and Engels said on this subject. Accordingly, they have different responses to the question of how socialist literature should handle and reflect "human nature."

By violating their basic interests and trampling upon their will, the "gang of four" provoked sharp resistance by and widespread resentment among the people. At the same time, they caused much soul-searching among theoretical, literary and artistic workers. Undoubtedly, as we enter a new historical era after living through some painful times, we must eradicate ultra-leftist trends of thought and affirm the historical position of bourgeois "humanism," promote the spirit of socialist revolutionary humanism and explore the multi-layered structure and substantial content of the concept of human nature so as to create characters who are varied, vivid and realistic. For a variety of historical reasons, however, some isolated abnormal phenomena still exist in our society. As bourgeois ideas crept into China on the coattails of the open-door economic policy, a minority of comrades also smuggled into the country "existentialism" and the "theory of alienation," ideas which are critical

of capitalist society. Generalizing from isolated situations in real life, these comrades obstinately assert that socialism, too, breeds alienation. With much fanfare, they abstractly advocate that the "theory of human nature" should seek the restoration of human nature, or some such thing, deluding themselves that by so doing they could change the look of society, and ignoring the fundamental differences between capitalist society and socialist society.

Certainly we should expect to encounter all kinds of new contradictions and new circumstances in the new era of socialist construction. New historical changes force us to ponder and search for new solutions. We must liberate our thinking to discover a new way to build socialism. But all this must be accomplished by following the socialist direction for development under the guidance of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. With only a partial understanding of the ideological liberation movement, however, some comrades lump together the ideological liberation movement of the proletariat with that of the bourgeois. They are concerned only with "human value," not the interests of the party or the people. They care about "human dignity," not the discipline of the party or the law of the land. They advocate "personality liberation," not basic socialist principles. Taking this line to its logical limit, they sometimes openly demand that "humanism" replace Marxism, and that "human nature" replace party spirit. Cynical, individualistic and extremely conceited, they have nothing but contempt for the party and the people. Their individualism having reached the peak of perfection, one long poem brazenly touts the idea of "searching for an eternal source of light for mankind." This is not only an ideological issue, but also betrays a desire to deviate from the course of Marxism and socialism in search of what an individual imagines to be the ideal world.

We have also noticed that owing to certain methodological errors, some people make metaphysical observations and unconsciously allow themselves to be bogged down in historical idealism. Misinterpreting Marxism and using some isolated writings by Marx, they end up with a philosophy which is the very opposite of Marxism. For example, Marx said on a specific occasion, "Free conscious activity is a human characteristic." Extrapolating from Marx's words, some people thus conclude that all our desire for freedom in thought or deed is also a basic human trait. In so doing, they are slipping back into the old rut of the bourgeois who made man's pursuit of freedom an absolute truth, bringing dire consequences to literature. This absolutism of freedom provides a theoretical basis for the ideological trend to preach ultra-individualism and egoism in the name of unleashing the complexity of "human nature"--expressing the "self," advocating abstract "love," spreading nihilist sentiments, and seeking "absolute freedom," "sexual freedom" and "sexual liberation."

However, the truth is that man pursues freedom only when he is oppressed and violated. The desire for freedom is not an intrinsic human trait. Since man's ultimate goal is to transform nature and society, his basic aims are to create and develop. And it is exactly these aims which effectively propel social development. On the other hand, from the beginnings of the human race, man has been able to develop only within a specific environment. In a classless society, man cannot live outside the objective material world. In a class

society, the decisive factors are politics, economics and inter-personal class relations, etc. Man demonstrates his "human" qualities only through such relations. Thus, Marx said, "The essence of man is not some abstract matter inherent in the individual. Practically, it is the sum total of all social relations." Neither subjectively nor objectively could we consider the desire for freedom the essence of man or equate the pursuit for freedom with "human nature." On the contrary, man's comprehensive development and creativeness demand that he give up personal freedom, subordinating it to the inevitable needs of the whole. This is because in his relation with nature, "man" progresses from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom." "Man" himself exists under certain restraints, eg. the state apparatus, social ethics and the scientific management of production, among others, all of which are indispensable. Ultimately, ultra-individualism and egoism will lead to anarchism. Is this scenario what "man" wants and needs, given that he is the center of a web of social relations?

Bourgeois aesthetic views and creative ideas emerged as the direct result of the erroneous trends of thought mentioned above. Ignoring their sacred duty and renouncing the principles of socialist realist literary creation, some writers fail to portray the glorious struggle of billions of people in building the socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization, or to substantiate and improve themselves with the rousing history-making spirit of the people. Instead, they assert that the "spiritual expression of the artist" is the essence of arts, deny the decisive and restraining influences of history and reality on writers and artists, reject the social nature of personal factors, and attribute the essence, sources and goals of literature and arts entirely to the subjective world, thereby elevating the "self" of the writer and artist above everything else. They abstractly publicize literary works which preach the "theory of human nature," all of which have been influenced by the literary notion of expressing the "self" to various extents. It is therefore no surprise that these works have all been stamped with the brand of historical idealism and individualism.

III

As a social ideology, and as part of the superstructure of the socio-economic base, literature and art are bound to have either positive or negative impacts on the socio-economic base. By influencing the outlook of the people and society, the glorification of individualism and the advocacy of a "theory of human nature" transcending class, will ultimately impede the rapid development of the socialist economic base and the flourishing socialist literature and art.

The spreading of "nihilist" feelings cannot but shake our steadfast faith in Marxism-Leninism and our confidence in the nation's destiny and our own future. These writers neither go after the good life, nor create a bright future, nor struggle against the evil forces in life. Instead, passive and pessimistic, they just drift with the tide, muddling through life and expounding the philosophy of survival. Does this not run counter to the requirements of socialist literature to train socialist workers with an intense enthusiasm for labor?

The propagation of ultra-egoism produces individuals obsessed with profit-making to the exclusion of party discipline, the law of the land or communist ethics; to them, money is everything. They commercialize inter-personal relations or relations between man and society. They are not above corruption, bribery or infringement upon the nation's or the group's interests in order to satisfy personal desires. At a time when the party is going all out to correct unhealthy tendencies and social trends, isn't this the exact opposite of the goal of socialist literature to educate the people in socialism?

In short, the abstract espousal of the "theory of human nature" undermines the important tasks of socialist literature to unite and educate the people and expedite the "four modernizations."

Socialist literary creation is related to the objective of socialist production. To meet the daily rising material and cultural needs of the people, socialist literature should, and could, create a variety of works. Since it is part of socialist construction, it must serve the construction of socialism. Socialist literature is inextricably linked to socialist construction, interacting with and nourishing each other. The former drives the latter forward, while the latter provides the necessary conditions and practical basis for the flourishing of the former. Because socialist construction is only a historical stage in the communist movement, socialist literature must embody the revolutionary ideological trend guided by communism in its depiction of reality. Not only is this an essential trait of socialist literature as the superstructure of socialism, but it also represents a historical claim that the construction of socialist spiritual civilization makes upon literature and art. Consequently, the party must assert its leadership in socialist literature and promote works that portray proletarian heroes and the new socialist man. We have criticized the demand that all genres of literary and artistic works cooperate closely with the present political situation. But we are not advocating the separation of literature and art from politics. To a greater or lesser extent, literature is bound to affect the political economy, directly or indirectly. Some people are worried that works written with an eye to political influence and political needs can only serve politics temporarily and lack permanent vitality. Facts have turned out to be just the opposite. The finest works in China's contemporary literature e.g., the "White-haired Girl," "Midnight," and "The Hurricane" have all taken into consideration political needs, a moving force behind our political life. Their vitality, however, has not diminished with time. The key lies in the fact that their creators have an intense passion for life, live the kind of life led by the masses, and share their destiny. They derive their creative fervor and aesthetic ideals from the torrents of life and mold artistic types in accordance with artistic precepts, instead of simply using their characters as mouthpieces for some political ideas. The basic reasons why a literary work has lasting artistic charm are that it reflects the spirit of the times, it possesses historical relevancy and it meets the needs of contemporary life and the ideals and aspirations of the general public. For a piece of work which depicts contemporary life to have enduring vitality, its creator must study the way we develop by stages and how the stages form a continuous whole, and integrate the two. Our writers must seriously study the concrete policies formulated by the party and Marxism for various historical periods, and examine

the basis for their formulation and their latent ideals, as well as their impact on real life and the ideology and psychology of the masses. By using artistic images conscientiously, writers could illuminate the glorious future that the people are headed for. For example, in the wake of the introduction of new rural economic measures, they have praised the principle of distribution according to work for mobilizing the massive production zeal of the people. However, they must not neglect collectivism, radiating with communist thought, or the principle that one derives happiness from helping others. They must also beware of the fact that rural economic policy progresses in stages and take note of its present developmental direction.

Writers should stand at the forefront of time. We live in a complex era. Although socialist construction is pressing forward with indomitable spirit, a variety of old habits and forces and vulgar interests still await our eradication. Literature is a microscope as well as a telescope. It is also the clarion call for us to march forward towards life. It should be the sacred duty of our socialist literature and arts to educate the people in communist ideology.

Armed with a correct understanding of the basic characteristics and task of socialist literature, we could further see that some of the recent works publicizing the bourgeois notion of "human nature" are erroneous precisely because they have forgotten the proletarian "human nature," a product of our times and so much needed by us. Far from objecting to the depiction of human nature in literary works, we must declare loud and clear that socialist literature should promote the kind of human nature guided by communism and characterized by the concreteness of the socialist historical era.

To put it bluntly, the concept of humanity which pervaded the entire Chinese feudal society, and the notion of "equality, fraternity and liberty" advocated by the bourgeois are only bourgeois "human nature." They are extremely deceptive and reactionary. Despite their temporary progressive historical functions, even "humanism" (dao) and "personality liberation" put forward during the bourgeois heyday can in no way be compared with proletarian "human nature," the highest and the finest known to man. The communist society is the best human society. As people in such a society can develop all-round, it is where the most ideal human nature can be found. Our socialism is the preliminary stage of communism. Socialist human nature inevitably develops into communist human nature. Certainly, the kind of human nature we pursue manifests itself during the socialist era in a way characteristic of the times, (at present, this means the new socialist economic construction), with socialist social meanings, life, ideology, political ethics and emotional trends.

As man is the sum of all social relations, human nature is the manifestation of this sum. To describe socialist human nature, we must bring out the sum of all social relations. With our wise party leadership and courageous hard-working people, our future is incomparably bright. But we also face a rocky road ahead. History always advances as brightness and darkness battle each other. While we must praise brightness, we must also lash out at darkness. Only by pitting the positive against the negative could we establish our ideals, really express the essence of life and demonstrate the sum of social relations at the present stage of socialist development, bringing forth socialist human nature.

Ever since the overthrow of the "gang of four," the more successful literary works vividly delineate the brand-new inner world of the characters, including their ethical values, indomitable fighting spirit and lofty ideals, without, however, hiding the mental scars they still bear or the many hardships they encounter in real life. But even in adversity, they always embody the spirit of self-sacrifice for the communist cause and a love for their country and the people. This is because these works uphold the four basic principles of socialism consistently, revealing the characters' inner world from the political, economic, legal and moral perspectives, and portraying the personalities of the characters caught in the vortex of struggle.

In "The Soil," Xin Qiming [6580 2494] was confronted with society's evil ways, but he counters falsehoods, lies and flattery with uprightness, honesty and loyalty. To preserve the party's purity and dignity, he would rather lose his party membership. His unswerving loyalty to the cause of the party demonstrates the magnanimity and open-heartedness of a true communist. In "Factory Director Qiao Assumes Office," Qiao Guangpu [0829 0342 2613] experiences joys and sorrows in his family life and falls in love, but he makes his personal destiny part of the nation's destiny. He is courageous and decisive, vigorous and highly motivated. Early setbacks do not prevent him from staging a comeback. He embodies the powerful spiritual force we need to revitalize China. Other characters such as the self-sacrificing Lu Wenting [7120 2429 1250], Yan Yu [0917 5038], who has a knack for choosing the competent and passing on his expertise, and Liu Maomei [0491 3029 1188], who gives her life for the nation. Despite their different circumstances, these worthy characters of the new era all do their best to build up and defend their fatherland, and go all out to create the conditions necessary for the achievement of the four modernizations. In so doing, they have also made themselves new all-round men and women of a higher order. Having developed in a socialist society, their characters embody the sum total of social relations in a socialist society to various extents. To those extents they also embody the socialist human nature, the spiritual force which will inspire the people to press ahead. Addressing this fourth national cultural congress, Deng Xiaoping stressed the influence of literature and art on people's mental state. He said, "Whether in satisfying the diverse needs of the people's cultural life, cultivating the new socialist man, improving the culture of the entire society, or raising its moral standard, literary and artistic work has important responsibilities which no other sector can replace."

As early as 1925, Lu Xun, the great pioneer of China's proletarian literature and art, said, "Literature and art is the flame produced by the national spirit. At the same time, it is also the light that guides the advance of the national spirit." To ignite this "light" that "guides the advance of the national spirit," our writers must first ignite their own spiritual light. Today, where can we find our light? It could be found "in the party, the socialist system, people engaged in physical or mental labor, the People's Liberation Army, and in Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought guiding the advance of our cause." (From an address by Hu Yaobang at a scriptwriting seminar.) This is also the direction our literature and art should follow.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS BETTER EDUCATED--Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA)--College and university graduates now comprise almost half the Communist Party and local government officials in Chinese counties, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today. The policy of promoting younger and better educated people has helped to streamline county authorities, and the number of officials has fallen by 18 percent in 3 years, the paper said. The average age of leaders in most counties now is 45. County officials in Beijing are now 46.5 on average, and in Shanghai 45.5. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 5 Oct 84]

NATION'S HISTORY RESEARCH--Nanjing, October 10 (XINHUA)--A research society on the history of the Republic of China (1912-1949) was set up today in Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province. Ninety historians and scholars attended the inauguration ceremony. Shi Xuancen, president of the new society, said Nanjing was the seat of the provisional government of the republic founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen, and was also the ruling center of the Kuomintang government of Chiang Kai-shek. Considerable information about the republic remained there. He said research into the republic would improve China's historical records and would aid any future collaboration between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang. During the 1927-1949 period, the two parties collaborated twice. The society would sift through the archives on politics, military affairs, economics and foreign relations, and compile a concise history. Li Xin, a specialist on the history of the republic, was appointed honorary president. A symposium on the history of the Republic of China held last May in Nanjing decided that another two research centers should be set up in Beijing and Guangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0549 GMT 10 Oct 84]

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LEGAL INSTRUCTIONS ON CRIME AGAINST REFORM

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Minghu [3769 0682 3275]: "Punish Criminal Elements Who Sabotage Reform"]

[Text] On 4 July, the people's procuratorate of Hunan Province issued a notice to ask the procuratorial organs of all levels in the whole province to be decisive pioneers in the reform and at the same time to be promoters in sustaining distinctly the reformation and protecting conscientiously the smooth development of all the aspects of the reforms.

The notice requests that: (1) the procuratorial cadres and police will be organized to study further Document No 1 of 1984 of the Central Committee and the "Government Work Report" by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Second Session of the Sixth People's Congress in order to have a better understanding of the importance and urgency of the reform. (2) A correct use of the law must be employed to strike at all criminals who disrupt reform. With regard to the cases of those who intentionally harm the reformers by violence or killing, the procuratorial organs must take the initiative in cooperating with the public security organs to investigate in advance the details of the case; based on the facts of the crime as ascertained, a decision will be made promptly whether to have the examination for an arrest with approval or to have the examination for prosecution, and a severe punishment will be given according to the law. With regard to cases which, according to regulations, are within the jurisdiction of the procuratorial organ and ought to be accepted and heard directly by the said organ, such cases in the nature of harming the reformers by false accusations or by retaliation should be accepted and heard positively; when the facts of a crime are seriously ascertained, legal sanction should be taken according to the law. (3) It is necessary to deal with investigations and study seriously in light of handling cases, to master promptly this kind of criminal tendency, to analyze and study the characteristics of these crimes, to pay attention to the study and summation of the experiences in such cases that have been handled and to understand and ascertain further the problems required legally during the execution of the policy.

12705

CSO: 4005/827

SOUTHWEST REGION

CHONGQING MUNICIPAL CPC COMMITTEE DEALS WITH BUREAUCRATISM

Beijing LIAO WANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 32, 6 Aug 84 pp 13-14

[Article by Yuan Guanghou [5913 0342 0624]: "The Chongqing Municipal Party Committee Overcame Bureaucracy During Rectification of the Party"]

[Text] In the middle of January of this year, right after the beginning of the program to rectify the party, the Chongqing municipal party committee sent a letter asking the opinions and suggestions of some 120 administrative and productive units assigned as the first Group in the rectification program. Later on, the committee received 186 written opinions and suggestions. During May and June, 15 members of the deputy mayors have taken part in 10 discussion-meetings to hear the opinions and suggestions of responsible persons, experts and scholars. Having considered these opinions from different aspects, the municipal party committee adopted some powerful measures to eliminate bureaucracy and resolved a great many problems which could have negatively influenced the reformation movement.

Go Down to the Grass-roots Units To Handle Affairs on the Spot

A number of basic-level units raised the criticism that the responsible persons of the municipal party organization seldom go to the basic-level units. In response to this criticism the municipal party committee sent working groups to various selected basic-level units which could have a significant influence on the whole reformation work. These people were led by Secretary Wang Qian and Deputy Secretaries Liao Bo Kang, Yu Han Qing and others. They went to the Municipal Construction Office, the Urban Communications Office, the Household Electrical Equipment Company, the Pharmaceutical Industry Company, the City Commercial Cooperative, the Hechuan County Office and the Office of the Central District of the city. This group of people has been working in these units from the beginning of February to the beginning of April. Together with comrades of the basic-level units, they have analyzed the various situations, made decisions and developed measures that should resolve a number of emergency problems.

The First Construction Company of Chongqing put into effect the policy of "a 100-yuan-per-month, productivity-profit-plus-salary package" as a reform measure. The city's leading party institution discussed this possible

measure for more than half a year and until recently did not come to any clear-cut opinion. Leading comrades Wang Qian, Liao Bo Kang, Yu Han Qing and others worked on the spot at this company; they heard reports investigating this measure, discussed the matters with related organizations and approved this new policy in half a day. In order to put into effect the spirit of this year's Document No 1 of the party Central Committee, some of the leading persons of the municipal party committee had been working for 3 days in Hechuan County. During this time, they called up the leading persons of the 9 districts and the 12 counties of Chongqing City to join them in their work. Although the discussion of the questions was animated, the participants reached a unanimous opinion because of the presence of the municipal party committee's leading persons and because of the opportunity to discuss things with them directly. Together they worked out 10 policies for improving the economy in the countryside, for achieving cooperation between the city and the agricultural suburbs of the city, for regulating the commercial channels between the city and the suburbs and for developing commodity production and so on.

To Eliminate the Maladies in the Present System

In March of this year, Comrade Zhao Zi Yang made an inspection tour in Chongqing and gave many important instructions for the systematic reformation of the economic structure of Chongqing. The party committee of Chongqing considers the implementation of Comrade Zhao Zi Yang's instructions as the main task of their rectification and reformation program. A meeting was held with 4,000 cadres to communicate the spirit of Comrade Zhao Zi Yang's speech and to appeal to party members and cadres to be vanguards in the brave reformation and to be fighters against the maladies in the present economic system. The leading party committee comrades also interviewed middle-aged people and young people who are activists in the party reformation movement and who have achieved success in their efforts. The local newspaper praised their reforming spirit and recommended their experiences as models to others. These recommendations played a large role in promoting the reformation movement in the whole city. Meanwhile, the municipal party committee also started a rectification and reformation program for other important problems facing the whole city.

Comrade Zhao Zi Yang said that in order to give life to business enterprises it is necessary to handle properly the relationships between the enterprises and the state and the relationships between the enterprises and staff members. Soon afterward the State Department issued a 10-point "Provisional Regulation" for the further enlargement of the autonomy of state-owned enterprises. The members of the standing committee of the municipal party committee conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Zhao Zi Yang's instructions and the 10-point "Provisional Regulation." The leading members of the standing committee and the members of the city committee for the reformation of the economic structure called a conference of leading cadres of the economic committee, the planning committee, the financial bureau, the tax bureau, banks, the labor bureau and other institutions and persons in charge of various companies and enterprises. The leading members solicited their opinions for getting rid of maladies in the present economic structure

and arousing productive and managerial enthusiasm in their enterprises and drew up a 10-point stipulation for putting into full effect the 10-point "Provisional Regulation." The stipulation was published in the CHONGQING RIBAO on 15 June.

During this soliciting of opinions, experts and scholars reminded everyone that 70 percent of the scientists and technicians of the city are at the universities and colleges and the national factories, mining companies and research institutions, that is, there is a great overstocking of qualified people and persons who cannot fully use their skills in these institutions. The standing committee of the city party committee discussed this situation and came to the decision that using qualified people is a strategical question in the construction of the central city and the problem should be taken care of. By the end of March the city committee decided to establish a center to exchange qualified people in the city. From 11-16 June the city party committee and the city government held a meeting to exchange qualified persons. The most important leaders of the party committee joined the meeting. Comrade Wang Qian put forward five proposals: a "compensational-contract system," an "institute-director-responsibility system," a "system to establish funds and issue funds independently," a "system to promote the exchange of qualified people" and a "system to initiate joint research and productive collectives." These proposals were issued in order to get rid of the bad situation whereby the industrial and scientific units "eat out of the same pot" and in order to reform the whole scientific and technical system. During these 5 days, about 1,600 persons registered at the meeting and asked to be included on the exchange list. Since then some of them have already been sent to new places of work. After the meeting the municipal government drew up a 10-point provisional regulation for enabling qualified persons to take other jobs in a reasonable arrangement and also drew up a 5-point provisional regulation for liberating scientific research institutions. The regulations were published on 14 June and 19 June in the CHONGQING RIBAO and went into effect.

Time Limitation for Handling Documents and Reports

A number of basic-level units and cadres and non-party workers complained that with the city leading bodies "it is difficult to enter their doors, to see them in person and to discuss matters with them." In order to hear the opinions of these others and to know the situation at the basic level, not long after the beginning of the party rectification program, a publicly available telephone line was established direct to the city mayor. Between 20 February and the end of May, this line received some 200 phone calls. These calls raised more than 1,200 complaints about troubles in housing and shopping and about problems with natural gas, public toilets and sewers, environment protection and public transportation. In response to these complaints the municipal government organized six working groups, which have the goal of managing these affairs and are responsible for resolving the complaints in a reasonable period of time. Now 1,041 questions have been resolved, that is, 80.6 percent of the questions that needed resolving. Because of some important questions involving large considerations, the municipal government called a conference with the relevant units, drew up a

plan and set a specific time for resolving these questions. Residents raised a lot of complaints about public toilets. The result of investigations by relevant institutions showed that in the city there is a necessity to rebuild, extend and construct anew about 300 public toilets. The municipal government called a meeting with the city construction bureau and with district and county persons in charge of resolving this question and decided to let the municipal government allocate 3 million yuan and let each district and county also allocate 2.7 million yuan to complete the projects within 2 years. The plan has now been executed.

For the sake of changing the bureaucratic working habits of leading bodies, accustomed to delaying office work and letting documents and reports lie idle, the standing committee of the municipal party committee made a decision in May of this year. The decision states: "From now on all inquiries sent from basic levels to leading bodies will go into effect automatically 15 days after they have been received, even if there is no answer. The leading body that received the document is responsible for any wrong results caused by unanswered reports." This decision was announced at a 10 May party-member cadres meeting of the city, and it evoked wide repercussions. The office of the municipal party committee and the office of the municipal government immediately sent a joint paper to the units at the county level of the city. The document set up a series of regulations for elevating office work efficiency, improving working habits and reducing bureaucracy. The bureaus, subcommittees and offices of the municipal party committee and of the municipal government worked out detailed rules for the execution of the decision by the municipal party committee and also made a regulation establishing responsibility for each link in handling documents, including receiving, classifying, examining and sending them out. Since 1 June, when the regulation went into effect, dilatory office work in the leading bodies has distinctly decreased and the circulation of documents has been speeded up. The statistics from 11 bureaus, subcommittees and offices under the municipal party committee and the municipal government show that among 465 sets of documents received in June, there were 348 sets, or 74.8 percent processed within 15 days. Another 33 documents were also being processed during that time. Because the remaining 84 sets involved complicated matters, they could not be processed within that time, and the leading bodies explained on time to the sender the reasons for the delay.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN LAUNCHES PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by the Sichuan provincial party committee's team for guiding party rectification: "Suggestions For Implementing Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and Down-to-Earth Work in the Rectification and Reform Period"]

[Text] 1. Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification proposes that, following the fundamental completion of comparison and evaluation, there should be a period of rectification and reform, to last around 3 months. This involvement with rectification and reform is a continuation and development of the earlier period of reform during rectification. It is another important measure to uphold the high standards of party consolidation and guarantee that party consolidation will not be perfunctory. This request by the Central Commission is entirely in accord with the development of actual conditions in the Sichuan provincial level departments' party rectification, and reflects the desires of vast numbers of cadres and the masses. During party rectification, successful evaluation is extremely necessary, however, only if rectification and reform is earnestly carried out will party consolidation reap practical results. Every party organization (or party committee) party rectification unit should certainly take the initiative to study well Circular No 9 and organize the entire corps of party members to earnestly study it, to synthesize the unit's actual conditions, propose and implement suggestions, and earnestly carry them out. Units that have concluded the basic evaluation should adopt the method of the mass line, fully mobilize the party members and masses, and earnestly carry out discussion and analysis based on seeking truth from facts, comparing the four demands proposed by the circular to the conditions in their own unit during the earlier period of reform during rectification, and solve all problems satisfactorily. For those problems not solved or solved unsatisfactorily, it is necessary to make a suitable estimation and heed the opinions and proposals of party members and the masses; make it clear that the resolution of problems should be stressed during this period of rectification and reform. Through study, party organization (or party committee) leaders should make progress in correcting their attitude toward rectification and reform, to overcome their slack mood and haphazard engagement in rectification and reform. They should strengthen their confidence and resolve to engage in party rectification, mobilize fully, come up with plans, and stress implementation and results.

2. Progress should be made in correcting the guiding ideology of professional work. All party rectification units should continue to liberate thinking, to eliminate "leftist" influences, and correct the professional work guiding policies of their own departments and units. They should earnestly inspect and put in order all the policies, rules, regulations and methods currently in operation in their own departments and units. Those outmoded things that are not in accord with the party's general mission or that are harmful to Sichuan's need "to enrich the people and raise positions" should be rapidly reformed. In the earlier period, many units in provincial level departments had already done a lot of work on this, yet a number of problems still exist. Some units initially came up with reform measures that truly merit attention, while other units that stipulated reform plans, had not conscientiously researched the problems of implementation, or when they encountered resistance, they were overcautious and acted slowly. The focal points for these units during the rectification and reform period are how to put reform measures into effect, stress implementation, oversee all operations, come up with results, and develop and perfect practice step by step. The reform suggestions proposed by some units are not enough to create a new spirit and they fail to stress the major problems. These units should liberate their thinking in accord with the demands of Premier Zhao's report on government work and Circular No 9, and supplement or revise their reform measures. Some units wait passively for methods from the upper level departments responsible for the work and for experience from their fellow units, and even now have not come up with any practical reform measures. These units should take action immediately and relate their own unit's guiding ideology on professional work to the party's general mission and general goals, to discover disparities and existing problems and then draft reform measures for their own departments. The provincial party committee decided that the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the vice governors of the province who are party members should, within their own division of work, observe and report on the units one by one, inspecting the state of implementation.

3. Continue to educate party cadres and party members to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, to earnestly eliminate factionalism, and to strengthen party spirit. The provincial party committee's team for guiding party rectification has already made clear plans on this problem, and should continue to implement them. Looking at the current situation, the majority of units are now earnestly carrying out study and discussions. However, a small number of units have not aimed their study at resolving problems, and some have not yet clarified or corrected knowledge that has been exposed as erroneous. In some they let things slide, and in one or two units, the problems of factionalism have not been conscientiously resolved. Party organizations (or party committees) in every unit should strengthen concrete guidance on this, and organize special discussions aimed at this topic, to clarify mistaken viewpoints and confused understanding. If study is to be linked to reality, with the goal of resolving existing problems, then we should avoid bringing up old scores again and arguing about what is right. A small number of comrades who made rather serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution should conscientiously sum up and learn from their experience. Leading cadres should set an

example in studying, and should never act as an umbrella for factionalism. Through study, party members and party cadres should come to understand that both the theory and practice of the Cultural Revolution were wrong, and thereby strengthen party spirit and eliminate factionalism.

4. Get involved in investigating the problems of the heavy economic and political losses to China created by serious bureaucratism and profiting by one's own high position. This is a focal point of rectification and reform, and it was a vulnerable spot in the party consolidation of Sichuan's provincial level departments during the previous period. Leaders in every unit must be determined and adopt decisive measures to earnestly resolve this problem. First, leading cadres should take a clear-cut attitude and fully mobilize the masses to continue to expose major problems of bureaucratism and profiting by high position. The problems thus exposed should be put on a list and an investigation organized. The results of the investigation should be announced to party members and the masses, and be subjected to supervision by the masses. Second, the provincial discipline inspection commission and the provincial departments' discipline inspection commission should investigate the main cases that the masses consider important, to handle publicly, to expedite rectification and reform work. Accredited liaison persons in each unit should investigate the problems of serious bureaucratism and profiting from high position during this period, making this a focal point of their work, and promptly report the situation. Third, the provincial committee party's team for guiding party rectification and high-ranking officers in each party rectification organization will supervise and provide encouragement. Those units that can vigorously inspect themselves and take the initiative to correct problems of serious bureaucratism and profiting by high position should be given encouragement and praise, and should pass on their experience. As for those concealed problems, or those who adopt attitudes of turning big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all, or performing their duty in a perfunctory manner, they should be criticized and corrected at once, and even the party organization (or party committee) and its main leaders should be investigated and responsibility affixed. Fourth, in order to handle promptly any unhealthy tendencies of party members and party cadres to using their positions to "enroll, transfer and move" their children or relatives, the provincial discipline commission and the provincial party committee's team for guiding party rectification has drafted specific resolutions to correct and handle this problem, which are about to be enacted.

5. Earnestly resolve major problems of ideology, work style and organization in leading bodies and strengthen the building of leading bodies. In accordance with the demands of Circular No 9, we must strengthen democratic centralism and other institutions and earnestly resolve such problems of leading bodies as making concessions to avoid trouble, seeking good relations at the expense of principle, lacking the courage to uphold principle, weakness and laxness, lack of unity, and one person laying down the law.

In rectification and reform, adjustment of leading bodies and establishment of a third echelon should be done well. We must not choose cadres who try never to offend anyone, but choose those who dare to destroy the old and create the new. Based on the requirements of the cadre "four modernizations" and reform, we must boldly employ open-minded cadres who are young, original thinkers, and has a relatively high degree of culture.

6. Stress should be put on implementing the party's policies, such as the policy on intellectuals, the policy on the affairs concerning nationals living abroad, the policy on religion, the policy toward people who have revolted and crossed over, and the policy on the problem of remnants of underground parties. Each department and unit in party organizations (or party committees) should carry out earnest inspection and investigation of its own implementation of policy and existing problems, to find out how things stand. Those that have not been resolved or implemented should be listed in a specific order. Then a force should be organized to implement them, problem by problem and case by case. Organization, propaganda, united front, administrative section committees and other departments concerned should increase their supervision and encouragement, discover problems, and promptly report and resolve them.

7. Every unit in a party organization (or party committee) should strengthen rectification and reform leadership, and should make an overall plan for rectification and reform in economic and professional work, to make them go forward together. If you concentrate on rectification and reform to promote professional work, you should guard against using routine duties as a substitute for rectification and reform. Before the conclusion of the rectification and reform period, each unit should check itself against the four major standards raised by the Circular No 9 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the stage-by-stage checking and acceptance method stipulated by the provincial party committee's team for guiding party rectification. Only when it has really met the requirements should it move into the next stage. Units that have not yet concluded comparison and evaluation should do so in light of the spirit described above. They should integrate their comparison and evaluation, work at rectification and reform, and promptly resolve those problems that can be resolved.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

GROUNDBREAKING FOR TIANJIN BUILDING--Tianjin, October 8 (XINHUA)--Construction of a building for the Tianjin International Science and Technology Consulting Company--a joint venture between a Singapore firm and Chinese interest--has begun, according to company officials. Covering a floor space of 10,000 square meters, the building will be equipped with audio-visual teaching aids, a data bank and simultaneous translation facilities for international conferences and technical exchange activities. It is scheduled for completion by the end of 1985, the officials said. The Tianjin International Science and Technology Consulting Company was formed by the Act Enterprises PTE Ltd. of Singapore and the Tianjin Municipal Science and Technology Company. It will invite foreign experts to give technical guidance, conduct international academic discussions and run training courses for Chinese technical personnel. Yu Fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhang Jingfu, state councilor, were present at the groundbreaking ceremony yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 8 Oct 84]

CONFISCATED PROPERTY RETURNED--Beijing has returned most of the property illegally confiscated during the "cultural revolution." The city has returned property and paid compensation to more than 96,000 households--84 percent of the victims--according to Bai Jiefu, consultant to the Beijing People's Government. At the peak of the frenzied looting by "Red Guards" in August 1968, at least 114,000 households had been affected, Bai said. It is now next to impossible to track everything down, but the city is determined to help every victim by returning property or paying compensation by the end of next year. More than 2,700 pieces of furniture and 60 million other items have been returned to their owners. Compensation has been paid for lost and destroyed property worth 22 million yuan (\$9 million). Except for arms and drugs, Bai said, "we are determined to give back everything we can possibly locate to their rightful owners." Bai gave the example of Su Baiyi, a descendant of an ancient Chinese poet, who claimed to be the owner of an antique inkstone that had found its way into a museum. Su was given the stone after the special group set up by the city spent 3 months investigating and verified his claim. Bai pointed out the tremendous difficulties involved in tracking down the antiques, gold, silver and books taken away from people in the "cultural revolution." There were few receipts given when things were seized, he observed. [By Guo Zhongshi] [Excerpt] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Oct 84 p 3]

CSO: 4000/016

NORTHEAST REGION

REFORM OF LEGAL ORGANS IN JILIN PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Yongren [3769 3057 0088] and Han Qixiang [7281 6386 4382]:
"It is Necessary to Reform the 'Four Unsuitables'"]

[Text] Members of leading party groups [party committees] at various provincial levels of the political and legal departments of Jilin, during the centralized study of party consolidation which began recently, have proposed that a spirit of reform be generated as a result of party consolidation: furthermore, it should aim at the "four unsuitables" existing in reality in order to conduct an effective reform.

In the discussion during the study, everybody unanimously felt that the political and legal fronts should continue to develop and advance and that a reform must be conducted. There are many reforms that should be done in our political and legal departments, and the major reform should be on the "four unfitnesses": (1) certain methods of leadership and styles of work in the political and legal organizations directly under the province are unfit for every unit and the masses to make the most of their initiatives. (2) Certain old restrictions and old methods in political and legal tasks are unfit for accomplishing the protection and promotion of economical reform and the mission of the economic development. (3) The political and professional qualities of the cadres and the police of the political and legal units are unfit to meet a new situation's demand in political and legal tasks. (4) Certain links in the authorized size and system of political and legal organizations as well as the administrative system of cadres and police are unfit for the needs of strengthening the construction of political and legal units to raise further the working efficiency and the quality of handling cases.

In the discussion, everybody believed that the cause of the inadequacy in renovation and the slowness in reform in the past is that the ideology has not been fully liberated, and that a part of the "left" still remained. There are three theories round in the manifestations: (1) the theory of "none of our business." It is believed that reform is for the economic department and that it has nothing to do with the organ or the dictatorship. (2) The theory of "powerlessness." It is believed that many things in the political and legal departments are either determined by the laws of the

state or restricted by each department concerned, that we are powerless and that it is impossible even if we want to reform. (3) The theory of "wait and see." It is believed that it is better to be careful on the subject of reform, and we will wait and see how the political and legal departments of the other provinces and municipalities will reform. All these ideological obstacles must be eliminated during the party consolidation.

All the comrades who participated in the concentrated study of party consolidation have the belief that all the reforms of the political and legal departments must be advantageous to the attack on enemies, the punishment of crimes, the protection of people, the promotion of the four modernizations, the increase in working efficiency and the protection and promotion of the construction of the "two civilizations." Reform is a hard and complicated event, and it should be not only decisive and innovative but also practical and realistic.

12705

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NORTHEAST REGION

CHANGE IN REGULATIONS FOR FILING LAWSUITS OUTLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Yongren [3769 3057 0088]: "Resolve the Problem of the Masses Encountering Difficulty in Filing Lawsuits"]

[Text] In party consolidation, the Supreme People's Court of Jilin Province has emphasized seriously that the working style of the organizations be established by starting with the transformation of the working style of receiving visitors and appeal warmly in order to solve the difficulty of filing lawsuits.

In the past, people among the masses reflected on the situation that it was difficult to enter the gate of the court, it was disgusting to look at the workers' faces and it was hard to get affairs handled. As soon as party consolidation begins, the provincial court emphasized this problem in order to renovate and transform. The leading party groups of the court have been the first to decide that the organization must receive with warmth the visitors and official workers coming to the organization, the officers must listen to cases of appeal with patience and the officers must handle affairs and make explanations of the law with sincerity and, in addition, must show concern for the visiting persons' livelihoods. Based on the specific situations of the visitors, the court has proposed three priorities: to give priority to visitors who come from distant places; to give priority to urgent affairs with a precaution to stop the contradiction changes; and to give priority to persons who are old, weak, sick or disabled. Due to the transformation of working style, some comrades have their own meals brought from home to the visiting women and children; and some carry the old people on their backs to look for hotels until arrangements are made. They are praised by the masses. At the same time, some effective measures are taken for the prompt and efficient settlement of letters and visits from the masses, such as, to fix a date of reception for the court leaders and to provide the leaders at the court level with assignments for reception at least 1 day a week. The chief of the court, Wang Hungmo [3769 3163 2875], recently received 17 visitors in a period of 1 month or more. The letter and visiting section has even carried out a divided-responsibility contract system, which has greatly improved working efficiency. In Tong Hua Municipality, a worker of Chaozian [Korean] nationality named Li Zhongyi

[2621 6988 5042] visited and appealed a case of injury for years without a settlement; instead, what he got were discrimination and persecution. This year, he came to the provincial court on the sheer hope of taking a chance. The comrades in the court received him warmly and listened to his appeal attentively. This case of appeal was immediately settled satisfactorily by the court with the cooperation of the local court. Furthermore, the provincial court wrote a letter to the said worker and his family to tell them the result of the settlement. The whole family took the letter and said in one voice: "After all, the party's policy is good and the state's law is good."

12705

CSO: 4005/827

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER ON CRIME CRACKDOWN

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Interview with Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi by a FAZHI JIANSHE reporter: "Dig Deep After Victory, Continue to Attack Serious Criminal Activities; Seize the Moment, Tackle Public Security in a Comprehensive Way"]

[Text] It is now a year since the national crackdown on serious criminal activities was initiated, so a magazine reporter from FAZHI JIANSHE posed questions of concern to readers in China and abroad to the Central Political and Judicial Commission Secretary General and Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi [0491 1788 0037].

Question: What is your appraisal of the efforts over the past year to crack down on serious criminal activities?

Answer: On the basis of the needs of every nationality in the country, the party Central Committee and State Council's directive and the resolution of the Standing Committee of the NPC, and under the leadership of party committees and government at all levels, with the support of the masses of the people and tremendous help on every front, public security and judicial organs across the country initiated the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities, and brought swift and severe justice to a group of murderers, robbers, gang ringleaders. This safeguarded the interests and security of the broad masses and educated and redeemed a large group of misguided young people. It vindicated the legal system, and public security made a marked turn for the better, which also promoted a turn for the better in the general mood of society. This struggle has achieved a great victory and remarkable results. The practice of the past year demonstrates clearly that this major policy decision of the party Central Committee was extremely correct and absolutely necessary. It gained the ardent support of hundreds of millions of people in China and won favorable comment in world opinion.

This effort to crack down on serious criminal activities, which staunchly carried out the party Central Committee's policy of swift, severe justice in accordance with the law and the principle of "careful guidance," has three special characteristics: the first is that it was carried out under the direct guidance of the central authorities and party committees and government at all levels, thus preserving unified ideology, unified policy and unified

action; the second is that it was carried out with the energetic support of every nationality in the country, which created a new situation whereby the nation and the masses mobilized, and they worked together as one to eliminate serious criminal elements; the third is that it was carried out within the scope of the country's constitution and laws, and justice was dealt swiftly and severely in accordance with the law to the seven types of serious criminals, including murderers, robbers, and gang rapists, bringing into full play the role of China's "Penal Code" in striking blows at the enemy, punishing criminals and protecting the people. At the same time, it focused a great deal of attention on the unity of the policy of swift and severe punishment in accordance with the law and the party policy of being sure, accurate and relentless. Because of this, the public security and judicial organs were able to perform their authoritative function correctly, and they checked the creation and spread of this perverse trend of illegality and guaranteed the healthy development of this effort.

Question: You said that the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities has achieved remarkable results. May we ask, in what areas is this most evident?

Answer: For the past year, we have swiftly and severely arrested and sentenced a group of hardened criminals in accordance with the law and vigorously attacked the arrogance of the criminal element, bringing about a marked turn for the better in the state of public security. This is most evident in these areas: 1) the rate of new cases has dropped by about 30 percent. Before the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities, the proportion of criminals in the national population was 8 in 10,000, while now it is less than 5 in 10,000, which is the best level in China's recent history; 2) the masses mobilized and dared to go up against criminal elements, which weakened and began to break up the arrogance of the criminal element. In the past year, the masses took the initiative to seize and hand over more than 70,000 criminals and reported more than 1.7 million clues to crimes. Over 120,000 criminals gave themselves up to the police and a number of stirring deeds of placing righteousness above family loyalty, turning sons over to justice, and persuading husbands to give themselves up occurred; 3) the speed with which cases were handled increased, and with regard to the seven types of serious crime described above, in particular, the public security and judicial organs reported and acted on several major, important and vicious cases quite quickly and were quite prompt to track them down, criticize and arrest, and prosecute and judge; 4) public order has taken a marked turn for the better, less trouble is provoked in public places, and the people have a greater sense of security; 5) tackling the implementation of other measures in a comprehensive way has been advanced, and quite a few misguided young people have started to come around and are willing to accept help and advice; 6) the building of the entire political and judicial ranks was advanced, and the sense of legality, understanding of policy and fighting capabilities of vast numbers of public security and judicial cadres and police were enhanced.

The social effects of this struggle have actually already far exceeded the scope of public security. It has already produced and continues to produce

positive effects on the transformation of party workstyle and the general modd of society, and the advancement of China's material and spiritual civiliza-
tion.

Question: Can you explain the next major task in the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities?

Answer: In the past year, although great success was achieved in our efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities, we should still keep a clear head and see that the development of the work is uneven and that there is still a great disparity between us and the objective of our efforts. We should not consider that by going up against criminal elements once or twice we can then have a breathing spell and sit back and relax. We must overcome our complacent and slack mood, and prepare our minds to do battle over a long period and to carry this struggle through to the end without wavering.

In the previous period, our efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities, which mainly consisted of mopping up serious criminal elements, had the effect of checking those tendencies. The task from now on, while we continue resolutely to mop up remaining serious criminal elements, is principally to dig deeper, and to deal with "untouched areas" and "unleavened dough." In localities that are untouched or relatively untouched, we will dig out criminals who have slipped through the net or fled as well as any major cases that have not yet been cracked.

* From now on, in our efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities, we must continue to carry out the policy of swift, severe punishment in accordance with the law, and continue to stress the policy of being sure, accurate and relentless. We must unite the two, not set them against each other, and focus especially on standard terms, such as careful (careful guidance), meticulous (meticulous investigation) and thoroughgoing (thoroughgoing mobilization of the masses), to guarantee sure, accurate and resolute crack down on serious criminal activities. We should seize this opportune moment to skillfully employ the means of punishment. We should carry out the policy of leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity of those who refuse to, and work to divide and conquer. We should vigorously improve the quality of reform of criminals through labor and through labor and education, and implement other measures in a comprehensive way. We expect that every department and unit will become involved in carrying out propaganda and education on the legal system, work to mediate quarrels among the people, implement a system of responsibility for safeguarding public security, and increase their help and advice to misguided young people. They should also widely initiate the "five stresses, four points of beauty and three ardent loves," as well as alert the people to activities in civilized villages and neighborhoods, and mobilize public opinion and every area of society to strive together to straighten out public security. They should also resolve the majority of less serious problems of illegality within the basic levels of the masses. The conditions for achieving the goal of a fundamental turn for the better in public security by 1986 have been completely realized.

Question: Can you tell us what relationship exists between building the legal system and the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities?

Answer: As I explained earlier, our efforts were carried out strictly within the scope of the constitution and the laws. At the same time, going through this struggle advanced China's legislation. The NPC and its Standing Committee promulgated and revised several laws one after another. The State Council and local organs of authority promulgated relevant administrative laws and regulations and local laws and regulations, which is forceful proof.

The process of the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities is also a process of constantly raising the sense of legality, conscientious enforcement of the law, and abiding by the law of the public security and judicial cadres and police and the broad masses of the people, but also of learning how to use legal means in the struggle against criminals. I would like to point out that with the deepening of this struggle, more people have gained a more comprehensive, more correct understanding of how to handle things in accordance with the law. People have gradually come to understand that our resolve to deal swiftly and severely with serious criminals in accordance with the law is an expression of handling things in accordance with the law. We handle cases in strict accordance with legal procedure and support the progressive system of defense by lawyers, which is also handling things in accordance with the law. We support civilized handling of cases and civilized discipline, we prohibit taking probes to bend the law and bending the law to benefit relatives or friends, and we prohibit the extortion of confessions by torture and maltreatment of offenders, which is also handling things in accordance with the law. Cracking down on hardened criminals and handling things in accordance with the law are identical, and therefore, because we stress handling things in accordance with the law, it does not mean we can grow lax in the struggle against hardened criminals, and because we are cracking down on criminals, it does not mean that we cannot handle cases or discipline people in a civilized way. We must constantly raise the sense of legality of the broad masses of the cadres and policemen, and everyone should become a model of observing discipline and abiding by the law and resolve to struggle as one against activities that violate the law and discipline.

In the process of handling cases, the public security and judicial organs have persevered in taking facts as their foundation and taking the laws as their yardstick. They have made the basic facts clear and the basic evidence sound, thus protecting correct convictions of crimes and measurement of penalties. From now on we should focus on employing the methods of legal punishment on many administrative levels in our struggle against criminals who break the law. Except for those who should be sentenced to prison or receive harsher punishment, the public security organs should skillfully employ public security punishments, labor and education and other means of administrative punishment as well as court-monitored punishment, convict labor and other means of punishment to suit the crime better and make the punishment fit the crime.

In this struggle, all political and judicial organs, such as public security, the procuratorate, the courts, justice, security, and civil administration,

conscientiously strengthened their professional work, initiated research on criminal psychology, criminal countermeasures and criminal reform, and enhanced their ability to track down, criticize and arrest, bring to trial and reform criminals. From now on, we should open up all kinds of avenues and methods in a spirit of reform, to expand and consolidate the results of our efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities.

We can have faith that by initiating the efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities not only can we tackle public security in a comprehensive way and strive to realize the goal of "becoming effective in 2 years and making a turn for the better in 3," but that we will advance the constant perfection of China's legal system and create the conditions and lay the foundation for building a distinctively Chinese socialist legal system.

12534

CSO: 4005/794

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

KUNMING PLA COMMANDER ON FIGHTING VIETNAMESE FORCES

HK030531 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by Zhang Zhixiu [1728 9455 4423], commander of the Kunming PLA units, at gathering held to celebrate the victory of the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam mounted by the Yunnan Frontier Guards in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas: "Carry Forward the 'Five Revolutionary Spirits,' Cultivate a Fine Combat Style, and Speed Up the Revolutionization, Modernization, and Regularization of the Forces in Our Military Region"]

[Text] In close coordination with the fraternal troops and with the powerful support of the Yunnan CPC Committee and government, the party committees and governments at various levels and the masses of people in the border areas of southern Yunnan Province, the Yunnan frontier guards counterattacked in self-defense the Vietnamese troops which were entrenched in our province's Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas, wiped out the strongholds occupied by the enemy troops, and thus retrieved the lost territory of the motherland. During the counter-attack, the frontier guards continuously shattered the repeated counterattacks of the enemy, firmly held their positions, and struck heavy blows at the Vietnamese intruders, thus winning a great victory. In this way, they have won glory for the motherland, added luster to the army flag, and have taken vengeance for the people in the border areas.

Driven beyond forbearance, the frontier guards were forced to fight back in self-defense in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas. Over the last few years, ignoring the stern warning from the Chinese Government, the Vietnamese authorities sent their troops to the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas by exploiting the situation in which our government took the initiative in withdrawing its troops during the counterattack in self-defense in 1979. They forcibly occupied some strategic border positions, nibbled away at our territory, built up fortifications and strongholds, laid mines on our territory, continuously opened fire with rifles and artillery at the inhabitants of our border areas, and thus gravely endangered the safety of the lives and property of our inhabitants and sabotaged their normal production and life. From March 1979 to March of this year alone they shelled our Malibo County on more than 690 occasions, fired 28,000 shells of various types, killed or wounded 300 border inhabitants, and destroyed dozens of houses. This forced people in dozens of villages to move to other places and made the operation of some 1,000 mu of rubber plantations and the cultivation of some 2,000 mu of fertile farmland impossible. In

order to safeguard the territorial integrity and dignity of our motherland and to defend the safety of the lives and property of the people of all nationalities in the border areas and the four modernizations program, this time we were forced to fight back in self-defense.

During the recent counterattack, inheriting and carrying forward the fine traditions of our army and displaying the "five revolutionary spirits" initiated by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, the broad ranks of officers and fighters of the forces taking part in the fighting, being brave and skillful in battle, broke all enemy resistance and thus gave full play to the might of the army and the nation and the fine combat style of the officers and fighters of our new generation. They performed numerous heroic and moving deeds. There emerged a number of combat heroes, outstanding fighting collectives, and models who had rendered outstanding service. Their heroic deeds and lofty characters are manifested saliently in the following five aspects:

1. They ardently love the party, the motherland and the people and are bold in dedicating themselves to defending the motherland. To safeguard the dignity of the motherland, the state territorial integrity, and the safety of the lives and property of our border inhabitants, the broad ranks of officers and fighters until they breathed their last. In this way, they displayed the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and the revolutionary heroic spirit. Many cadres and fighters wrote down fighting pledges, such as "Be loyal to the motherland and write down our names in the annals of history with our blood," "Let me but leave a loyal heart shining in the pages of history," and "Our dignified motherland is not to be bullied, and we are ready to fight for every inch of land for the sake of the motherland" on their clothes, caps, and belts so as to inspire themselves to take the lead in heroically fighting the enemy. Combat hero An Zhongwen, who had asked the party branch for a battle assignment on many occasions before the fight against the Vietnamese in self-defense was launched, asked to undertake the most difficult task and expressed his readiness to "shed my blood and sacrifice my life so long as I am needed by the motherland to ensure a victory in battle." During the counterattack, when crossing open ground before an enemy forward position, An Zhongwen, the leader of a bayonet squad, unfortunately stepped on a mine and was blinded as a result. At that time, it happened that the reinforcement units were coming up. To ensure victory in the battle, he crawled 10 meters forward and exploded three mines with his body without the slightest hesitation and thus opened up a victorious path for the units. After killing three enemy troops, combat hero Kang Yuming was wounded in the head, but at a critical juncture when the enemy pressed in on him, he determinedly exploded a grenade, perishing together with the enemy. In a letter to his parents, he said: "All men must die but when I must die, I will die a worthy death and leave something that cannot be bought with money for the people." Like them, many martyrs and heroes, imbued with the sense of pride and responsibility as defenders of the motherland, have put the interests of the motherland and the people and the duties of revolutionary fighters above everything else, turned their patriotic feeling into actions of dedicating themselves to the service of the country, fought bloody battles, and looked at death, thus winning victory upon victory in battle.

2. They are all-conquering as well as brave and staunch in battle. During the recent counterattack, brave and staunch, all our troops inherited and displayed our army's fine traditions and thus managed to break all enemy resistance. The party committee of a unit which undertook the task of assaulting fortified positions pledged its honor: "We are ready to recapture the peak of Laoshan with our blood. So long as there are our heroes there, the Vietnamese Army should not imagine they can occupy Laoshan." This pledge inspired our troops to fight tenaciously and to advance bravely, and they eventually captured the dangerous main peak of Laoshan, thus aweing the enemy. The 8th Company of a regiment, which was awarded the honorable title of "Bayonet Combat Company" during the "100 regiment campaign," was again this time awarded the honorable title "Laoshan Heroic Company" by the Central Military Commission. With the determination to "be heroes in defending the country and keep the standard dyed with our blood always red," officers and fighters of the company fought in the forefront as daggers and captured three heights one after another by launching irresistible, bold powerful assaults. They annihilated a reinforced platoon of Vietnamese troops and created favorable conditions for capturing the main peak of Laoshan. The 2d Company of a regiment, which was awarded the honorable title "Assault Heroic Company" by the Central Military Commission in the Fighting against Vietnam in self-defense in 1979, this time was awarded the honorable title "Laoshan Steel Sword Company" by the Kunming PLA Units.

In the battle of capturing Balihe's Dongshan, officers and fighters of the company rapidly broke enemy defense lines, bravely stormed enemy fortifications, and captured all main forward positions of the enemy within 62 minutes with an enemy platoon being annihilated and the headquarters of an enemy company being destroyed, thus adding new glory to the company. In the battle of smashing the large-scale counterattacks mounted by the enemy, imbued with dauntless heroism, the officers and fighters who were praised as 15 warriors on the "Li Haixin Height" engaged in fierce fighting with a battalion and a secret service company of the Vietnamese Army. They successfully repulsed five enemy assaults, and at a critical juncture when five of them laid down their lives, six were severely wounded, three were wounded slightly, and only one remained unhurt. Facing danger fearlessly, they removed tunnel defenses to hold the positions and tenaciously checked the enemy for 8 hours. With the cooperation and assistance of our counterattacking detachments and artillery troops on neighboring heights, through bloody battles, they eventually repulsed the enemy, firmly held their positions, and brilliantly annihilated 104 enemy troops. With such a high sense of pride and responsibility, the broad ranks of officers and fighters have inherited the glorious traditions of our army and made new contributions for our army. Just as the lines of a poem written by soldiers read: "The battle flag which is dyed with our blood will become more brighter red and the steel sword with which we wipe out all stubborn foe will never become dull. Our revolutionary cause will surely produce heroes generation after generation."

3. They have courage and resourcefulness and are both intelligent and flexible. During this counterattack, the broad ranks of officers and fighters who were both brave and staunch not only dared to win but also were good at adopting flexible and varied operational methods in light of enemy technical changes

and thus winning great victories with small cost. When directing his platoon in launching assaults, Bai Yiming, platoon leader of a company, encountered enemy fire from three directions. After soberly making an analysis of the situation, he chose seven fighters and formed a dagger detachment. Adverting a head-on clash with the enemy, he led the detachment in making a detour from the flank to the back of the mountain where his platoon was pinned down. They climbed a steep cliff and in coordination with a company of our troops. They attacked the enemy from the front and the rear simultaneously and captured the height and drove straight on to the enemy's battalion headquarters at one stroke. In the battle, they killed 21 enemy troops and captured 7 submachine guns, 2 heavy machine guns, 26-mm guns, and 1 recoilless gun. Led by squad leader Zhang Hua, fighters of the Third Squad of a company, which was composed of fighters of minority nationalities, forged ahead alternatively by shielding each other and fought bravely in close coordination. In this way they were the first group which charged a fight on Zheyinshan and annihilated 13 enemy troops. The broad ranks of officers and fighters have won glory for the motherland and added luster to the army flag with their own great courage and resourcefulness.

4. They are indomitable, [word indistinct], and dauntless. The areas where the operations took place were characterized by high mountains and steep slopes, deep valleys and dense forests, frequent rainfalls and heavy fog, and muddy roads. Conditions there were harsh. The mountains were covered with dense forests and it was easier to hold one's position than to capture others in the mountains. However, fearing no difficulty and hardship and no sacrifice, the broad ranks of officers and fighters have fully displayed the combat style of a revolutionary backbone--the style of plain living and hard struggle of the army. The 2d Battalion of a unit which shouldered an assault task captured several heights one after another in fierce fighting and thus recovered the main peak of Laoshan. In a situation in which all cadres and fighters were in a state of utter exhaustion, they rushed to build up defense works, repulsed enemy counterattacks, and fought 3 days and nights in succession with everybody firmly holding their positions in high spirits. With indomitable willpower and perspiration, the cadres and fighters of the 3d Company of a unit which was awarded the honorable title "Laoshan Iron and Steel Company" who undertook transportation tasks between the front and the rear lines formed an indestructible transport line. Braving enemy gunfire, the comrades of the whole company rushed to transport goods and everyone had to walk 60 to 70 kilometers up and down a day on mountain roads with a load of more than 70 kilograms on his back. This lasted for 4 days and 5 nights with nobody ever taking a rest for sleep or taking any decent meal. Although many comrades hurt their shoulders, were all drenched in sweat and some were even so tired that they foamed at the mouth, they persisted in fulfilling their tasks.

They were all men of unyielding integrity. While thrusting deep into the enemy forces, the 4th Company of a unit was hit by enemy gunfire and all personnel dispersed accordingly. However, in such a circumstance, the cadres and fighters of the company automatically regrouped and continued to thrust deep into the enemy forces along the scheduled route and rapidly launched attacks on the enemy forces and eventually captured five heights in succession

with no one missing. For this, the company was awarded the honorable title "Laoshan Deep-Thrust Company" by the Central Military Commission. Firmly fostering the idea of "all for the frontline and all for winning victories," the troops which undertook the tasks of ensuring logistics work overcame all difficulties and sent ammunition and goods to where they were needed.

The militiamen and civilian construction workers who shouldered the tasks of patrolling, manning checkposts, guarding bridges, and transporting goods to support the frontline sharpened their vigilance a hundredfold, strictly kept watch on the border even in the teeth of the wind and rain. They actively cooperated with the troops in military operations, annihilated the intruding Vietnamese special agents on many occasions, promptly sent ammunition and goods to our troops positions, and carried back the wounded or martyrs to the rear, thus making important contributions for winning victories in battle. After entering the stage of defense operations, our cadres and fighters, living in a high atmospheric temperature of 40 degrees Celsius, guarded against enemy bombardment by day and guarded against surprise attacks by night, and guarded against collapses while it was raining. Living in wet caves, they had to endure mosquito and insect bites and could not eat or sleep well. Many of them suffered from exzema, rheumatism, and fatigue syndrome. Although the environmental conditions were difficult, our cadres and fighters always maintained high morale. With pride the fighters said: "Exchange one's perspiration, blood, and life for the happiness and joy of the people. This is what young people and army men should do. We suffer a little on the frontline but this will help the people in the border areas return to their homes and the people in the hinterland of the country carry out the four modernizations program smoothly and steadily. This suffering is worthwhile." In the spirit of "being willing to suffer untold hardships for the sake of changing the happiness of the people," the officers and fighters have thoroughly discharged their duties and performed outstanding achievements for the motherland and the people.

Depending on each other for survival, they share joys and sorrows, are closely united, and fight side by side. The tougher the conditions and the fiercer the fighting, the more our troops displayed the spirit of solidarity and friendship. In the course of operations, both officers and fighters, the higher-ups and the lower levels, took care of each other like brothers. At a critical juncture, they gave up the hope of surviving for their comrades-in-arms and took the danger of being killed themselves, thus emerging many heroic and moving deeds among them. All arms of the services and fraternal troops, whether at the front or at the rear, took the initiative in assisting each other and acted in close coordination. They took the difficulties on themselves and made things convenient for others, and therefore a moving scene of always being united and always fighting together could be seen everywhere. When six fighters of a machinegun company were carrying back wounded deputy political instructor Wei Yuhui, they were hit by enemy artillery fire. At this critical juncture, the six fighters threw themselves on the instructor and shielded him from shell fragments with their bodies. As a consequence they were all wounded. When the enemy was shelling on our positions, Platoon Leader Li Minggui of the 7th Company threw himself on fighter Chen Hongyu, heedless of his personal safety, and thus saved the latter from danger. He himself was injured in four different parts of his body. While approaching the main body of their squad from the position where they hid themselves, newly recruited fighters Wang

Baojun and Chen Guogang were hit by enemy artillery fire and Chen Guogang was wounded in eight different places. At that time two Vietnamese soldiers were approaching and the situation was desperate. Wang Baojun turned his gun and shot one enemy soldier dead, while the other fled in confusion. To avoid enemy gunfire, Wang Baojun carried Chen Guogang on his back and with great efforts he walked 150 meters to a den where they hid. When Chen Guogang urged Wang Baojun to seek a way to return to the troops, the latter said: "I can't go without. We should live and fight together." They took cover in a dense grass field for more than 3 hours and with the help of their comrades in arms, they returned to the main body of their squad at last. This spirit of selflessness, fearlessness and of solidarity and friendship turned into an invincible, powerful force by which they managed to overcome hardships and difficulties and to win victories in battle.

Apart from the kind concern of the higher authorities for the combat troops, the participating troops' boldness to blaze new trails, their flexible strategy and tactics, their adoption of various methods in conducting ideological and political work among officers and fighters and in bringing into full play the positive factors of cadres and fighters, their success in promptly and willingly ensuring logistics work, and the success of the counterattack mounted in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas was not unconnected with the powerful assistance given by local party committees and governments and the masses of local people. The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and government, the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and government, the prefectural, city and county CPC committees and governments and the masses of the people of all nationalities in the border areas in Yunnan Province vigorously supported the troops in manpower and material resources on the one hand and took every care of the people's own army in various ways on the other hand. In particular, Wenshan Prefecture and Malibo, Xichou, Wenshan, Maguan and other counties which directly undertook the task of aiding the front set up aid-the-front organs and built aid-the-front contingents. They supplied what was needed by the troops. All counties concerned sent civilian construction workers and horses to the assembly areas in time and as scheduled. The government organs and the masses of all nationalities in the border areas vacated their houses to put up the troops, supplied them tea or boiled water, and carried goods and built bridges and roads. In short they made things convenient for the troops in all respects. After the counterattack was started, the number of civilian construction workers and militiamen coming to support the front amounted to over 2,000 people, and half of them organized themselves. Bringing with it the profound sentiments of friendship of the people of all nationalities throughout the province, the group sent by the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and headed by Vice Governor Comrade Dao Guodong to convey greetings and appreciation went to the front to salute the people's own army the day following the start of the recent counterattack and helped the troops remove practical difficulties. This gave the cadres and fighters immense encouragement. The masses of people in Yunnan and Guizhou Provinces showed loving care for the troops on the frontline and sent large numbers of consoling goods and articles to the broad masses of officers and fighters. The people all over the country also sent the participating troops large numbers of consoling goods and articles and letters filled with their profound feelings. The powerful support of the masses of people and the kind concern of the party and the government have fully demonstrated the might of people's war as a whole and reflected the flesh-and-blood ties between the people's army and the masses of people. This served as a source of strength for the victory we won in the fighting in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas.

The great success of the counterattack mounted in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas against Vietnam in self-defense is the gratifying result of the implementation of the "five revolutionary spirits" initiated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping since he became in charge of the Central Military Commission and of the army's endeavors to build itself into a modern, regular revolutionary army. In celebrating our victories, we must continue to carry forward the "five revolutionary spirit," learn from model heroes, and make more contributions on the basis of what we have achieved. The numerous heroic and moving deeds emerged in the recent counterattack are indeed touching and inspiring. They have fully indicated the new look of the revolutionary armymen of a new generation and are good teaching materials for us to carry out education in the "five revolutionary spirits." In learning from heroes, we must learn their spirit of fearing no difficulty and hardship and no sacrifice so that the "five revolutionary spirits" initiated by Chairman Deng can be further carried forward in the Kunming PLA units and can be turned into a great motive force inspiring the broad ranks of officers and fighters to exert themselves and make progress every day and continuously pushing the work in all fields of the army forward. We must make full use of the experience gained in this counterattack, do a good job in reform of the education and training sectors, step up combat readiness, and unceasingly enhance the combat effectiveness of our army. We must maintain and carry forward the style of modesty and prudence, guard against arrogance and rashness, work unceasingly and unremittingly, and make more and better contributions in building a modern, regular revolutionary army with Chinese characters and in defending the socialist motherland.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING MILITARY REGION TEAM INSPECTS MILITIA

HK281552 Shijiangzhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Xing Wei [6716 0251] and Wang Shoucun [3769 1343 1317]: "Hebei Builds Militia Training Bases With Remarkable Success"]

[Text] The Beijing Military Region militia work joint inspection team, headed by Beijing Military Region advisor Kang Lin, came to our province from 2-10 September to inspect the work related to the militia and the development of training bases for the militia. The team praised our province for its high standards and quick effects in grasping the development of militia training bases and regarded the development of the bases as a major reform in militia training and weapons administration.

The militia work joint inspection team, which was organized by the Beijing Military Region and which has as its members the leading comrades of the Beijing Garrison, Tianjing Garrison, Shanxi Military District, Nei Mongol Military District, and the Hebei Military District, and the responsible comrades of relevant departments, arrived at our province on 2 September and inspected the militia training bases in Xinglong, Yutian, Fengren, Dacheng, Renqiu, Wuyi and Zhengding counties and Tangshan, Hengshui and Shijiazhuang cities. The inspection team holds: Over the past year, Hebei Province has scored great achievements in developing militia training bases. At present, these bases have already been fully established in Tangshan and Shijiazhuang Military Subdistricts. Before the end of this year, the province will be able to establish 117 training bases, which will account for 78 percent of the bases that must be established. The bases that the province has already established are of high standards and quick effects. In these training bases, there are complete training sites, complete living facilities, and complete teaching and organizational facilities. These bases have attained the aims of playing the role both of training bases and arsenals, of combining training bases with production bases, and of making the personnel in the bases play the role both of base administrative staff and workers and militia trainers. The inspection team has also put forth their expectations and requirements for our province's development of militia training bases. When the inspection team arrived at Shijiazhuang, the leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government including Gao Yang, Zhang Shuguang, Xing Chongzhi, and Ge Qi visited the members of the inspection team at the Provincial Military District office and discussed with them the work in further strengthening our province's militia work and development of training bases.

The leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, government, and Military District and the responsible comrades of relevant departments including Xie Feng, Zhang Zhenchuan, Fei Guozhu, and Li Han have accompanied the inspection team to inspect the militia training bases in Shijiazhuang City and Zhengding County and to watch a display of military skills by militiamen.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUIZHOU MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER WRITES ON MILITIA WORK

HK270544 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Wang Zheng, commander of the provincial military district, contributed an article to this station to expound on the question of creating a new situation in work related to the militia. The title of the article is "Serve the Needs of Economic Construction and Create a New Situation in Our Militia Work."

In the article, in light of the general task and goals and party has put forth for the new period and in light of what he has learned in making investigations and study in the basic-level units, he seriously points out: Only by making our militia work subordinate to and serving the needs of the key task of economic construction can our militia work be suited to new developments in the situation. Only by so doing can we give full play to the backbone leading role of our militia in developing the two civilizations and thus make a contribution to building a prosperous Guizhou and revitalizing Guizhou's economy.

Comrade Wang Zheng in his article holds that in order to make our militia work subordinate to and serve the needs of the key task of economic construction, we should first and foremost earnestly place militia work in a correct relationship with our economic construction. The people's armed forces departments in various areas should conscientiously overcome the erroneous idea that economic construction has nothing to do with their departments. They should actually understand the relationship between economic construction, which is the key task, and militia work, which is a task supplementary to economic construction, and understand the dialectical relationship between the two. They should clearly see that members of the militia are people first and fighters second. They should be clear that the key task for the militia is to play a role as a principal force in production and construction. Only by bringing about a major change in their thinking can they actually implement the principle of creating a new situation in militia work centering on our economic construction.

In his article, Comrade Wang Zheng writes: When we have heightened our awareness, an even more important task will be to earnestly regard economic construction as our task and mobilize and organize our militiamen to firmly implement the party's principles and policies and to take the lead to become rich through labor. At the same time, our militiamen should be brave and blaze new trails in our economic construction and continue to carry out reforms in our

militia work. Only by so doing can we adapt to the new situation of developing our economic construction.

In his article Comrade Wang Zheng calls on the people's armed force departments in various localities to continue to explore, to sum up and enrich their experiences, and to blaze new trails in order to create an all-round new situation in their militia work.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JIEFANGJUN BAO REPORTER VISITS TWO OLD MARSHALS

HK250538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Newsletter by JIEFANGJUN BAO reporter Hua Bu [5478 1580]: "Wishes of the Old Marshals"]

[Text] Never forget where our happiness comes from. It was with such a thought that I paid visits to the two deputy marshals, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission, who have rendered meritorious service to the motherland and the whole army.

The sun was bright, and the flowers and trees were luxuriant but well-spaced. Marshal Xu strolled into the courtyard. His steady steps and soldier's demeanor belied his advanced age of 83. I quickly walked up to salute Marshal Xu, extended my regards, and asked him to review and forecast the building of our army. "What a brood topic!" remarked the smiling old marshal, who has been loyal and faithful to making our army powerful and our motherland prosperous. Having recounted the brilliant course of the tortuous development of our army in the past 35 years, Marshal Xu said: "We have come a long way under the leadership of the party. We have paid a great price, but we have made great achievements." "We owe our thanks to the courageous struggles and hard work of the commanders and fighters of the whole army, and to the concern, care and support of the government at all levels and people of all nationalities." Marshal Xu walked into the house, took his seat, and continued: "There has been no available model of socialism. The road initiated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is correct and is in full conformity with the affairs of our state. It is necessary for society to develop through reforms and for the army to advance in reforms. A lot of things in the army are awaiting reform and probes, such as the establishment and structure, the building of the cadres contingent, education and training, weaponry and so on. This will require unity between the army and the government in pushing each other ahead and in blazing a new trail with the leadership and the rank and file of one mind. We would get nowhere if we followed the beaten path and stayed in a rut." Marshal Xu quoted freely from many sources and cited examples ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. He waved his right arm as he said forcefully in conclusion: "The cause of communism should be carried on with the unsparing efforts of each successive generation. The building of the four modernizations of the motherland and a modernized, regular revolutionary army should depend on our young comrades. Our young comrades shoulder heavy responsibilities. It is my hope that they will fully

It is my hope that they will fully see our achievements, fully estimate the difficulties, and exert their efforts to study diligently and struggle in unity in achieving the magnificent goal of the four modernizations with hope and courage, with high communist values, and in the spirit of the 25,000-li Long March."

Marshal Nie talked with me in his sitting room. Six months have elapsed since I last saw him, and in between was the intense heat of summer. The old marshal maintains his healthy look with rosy cheeks, and he still talks cheerfully and humorously. Marshal Nie, at his advanced age, does not move as easily as he did in the past. However, there persists in exercising every morning after he rises. Beside some recreation activities, he persists in reading RENMIN RIBAO, JIEFANGJUN BAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO AND CANKAO XIAOXI [REFERENCE NEWS] every day. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Marshal Nie has been happy and healthy. Despite his advanced age, he is still very concerned over the major affairs of the party and the state, according to his secretary. He has paid close attention to the military training, political work, the supply and logistics, the improvement of weaponry, and the restoration of the rank system in the army, and has given them many instructions. He has also made some important proposals to the party Central Committee and departments concerned on the implementation of the policies for the intellectuals, on attaching importance to science and technology, and on weeding out [qing li 3237 3810] people of three categories. Over the past few days, Marshal Nie has been making a final check of the authoritative text of the second volume of his memoirs, which will soon be in print. Marshal Nie said: "The victory of the revolution was not gained easily. We should highly value the achievements of our revolution. I have been working hard on my memoirs for years, because I am pinning my hopes on your young comrades, with the goal of providing them with some reference materials for their studies of the histories of the party and the army." Discussing the coming National Day, Marshal Nie's wise eyes shone even more brightly. He said: "It has been 35 years since the founding of the PRC. I am very happy about it. I will join you in celebration on that particular day. Now it is my greatest wish that our army will realize its modernization earlier and our motherland will realize the four modernizations as quickly as possible. I hope that the people of the whole country and the commanders and fighters of the whole army will work hard and strive for the realization of this goal!"

What ardent expectations! What entiring efforts! Please be at ease, Marshal Xu and Marshal Nie--you who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect. Your wishes will soon be realized by the people of the whole country and commanders and fighters of the whole army. There is no doubt about this, because several generations are exerting their utmost efforts in the relay race of the Long March.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEFENSE INDUSTRY PRODUCES MORE CIVILIAN GOODS

OW281309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0919 GMT 25 Sep 84

[By reporters Hu Shihong and Zheng Qianli]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--The pattern of China's national defense scientific and technical industry has been gradually shifting from producing goods for purely military use to those for military and civilian use. The production of civilian goods has developed rapidly and remarkable achievements have been made.

The construction in the past 35 years has laid a strong material foundation for the national defense scientific and technical industry. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and ministries related to the national defense industry, down to all scientific research and production units, have actively developed the production of goods for civilian use while ensuring the production of military goods, and thereby promoting the development of the national economy. The output value of the civilian goods produced in 1983 increased 63 percent over the previous year; the value of the civilian goods in the first half of this year was 37.4 percent more than that of the same period last year. The proportion of the output value of civilian goods in the total output value of the national defense scientific and technical industry rose from 18 percent in 1980 to 22 percent in 1983. Some 3,700 military technological projects have already been transferred to producing goods for civilian use.

While shifting to the production of civilian goods, the national defense scientific and technical industry has produced, in particular, some popular light industrial consumer goods. In recent years the industry produced some 2.3 million bicycles, 1.4 million sewing machines, 1.1 million washing machines, and 2 million electric fans. Among the products, the Jialing brand motorcycles, Shuangyan and Hang Kong brand washing machines, Shanghai brand television sets, and Songhe, Feiyu and Shanchuan brand bicycles have become nationally famous brand name products. Some have even been sold in the international market.

The national defense scientific and technical industry has also actively served the development of energy sources and transportation for the building of the four modernizations. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central

Committee was convened, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry has produced the following: for coal production, one-tenth of the country's total output of hydraulic trestles; for oilfield production, one-fifth of the country's output of pipes for pumping oil; pipes for railway transportation, some 46,000 axles for 10,000 trains. Because of a lack of coordination in extracting oil and collecting natural gas in the oilfields in the past, the gas was burned wastefully, year after year. The people called the burning gas "sky lanterns." Using the aviation turbine dilatation refrigerating technique, the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry has achieved relatively good technical and economic results in recycling and processing natural gas. The first set of equipment for liquifying light hydrocarbon provided by the ministry for the Zhongyuan oilfield recycled some 1,200 metric tons of synthetic light hydrocarbon in the first year, with an output value of about 650,000 yuan and 400,000 yuan in net profits. At present, this technology is being popularized in other units.

While transferring military industrial technology to civilian units, military industrial departments in Jiangsu, Shaanxi, and Henan have recently provided technical assistance to town and township enterprises to help the rural areas to move from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture.

According to the estimates by the departments concerned, there will be a large growth in the production of civilian goods by the national defense scientific and technical industry. The industry will strive to develop large and heavy-precision products that require high technical skills and are urgently needed by the state in order to contribute more to the modernization drive.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRC NAVAL UNIT ENCOURAGES SELF-STUDY TO ADVANCE

OW230829 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 18 Sep 84

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporter Zhao Qi and XINHUA correspondent Liu Xun:
"The 'Floating School' That Turns Out Modern Construction Personnel--a Visit
to a Certain Escort Vessel Unit at an East Sea Outpost"]

[Excerpts] At the East Sea outpost of the motherland, a escort vessel unit of the People's Navy is garrisoned. Every warship here is a fortress for protecting the motherland's coastal areas and territorial seas, as well as a "floating school" that turns out modern construction personnel capable of doing military and civilian production work.

Not long after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee this unit started to organize its cadres and fighters to learn science and technology, take part in other educational programs, and assist them in their self-study work on board the ships. In late 1981, they divided more than 20 specialized fields into three categories, just as colleges do in setting up different departments, organized sailors into groups to take part in study activities, and helped them learn science, technology, and other subjects related to their jobs. A great number of sailors who persisted in studying on their own on these warships billed "floating schools" have developed into specialized personnel capable of doing modern military and civilian construction work.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUZHOU MILITARY REGION HOLDS VETERANS' MEETING

OW210529 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Excerpts] An experience-exchange meeting of representatives of advanced retired cadres of Fuzhou Military Region opened in Fuzhou City this morning. Among those attending the opening session were leading comrades of Fuzhou Military Region, including Commander Jiang Yonghui and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing delivered an opening address. He said: The retired cadres achieved immortal deeds in the hard years of the revolutionary war, when they braved untold dangers to fight on many fronts in the north and south. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, they contributed significantly to socialist construction and the building of the PLA and militia units. Now they have retired, they still preserve, and carry forward, the fine traditions of our party and army, and continue to do whatever they can in the interests of social development and the building of the PLA. Their contributions are indelible. Comrade Fu Kuqing expressed the hope that this meeting would help implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on the work regarding retired cadres. He hoped that the meeting would serve the purpose of commending the advanced, summing up and exchanging experiences, and creating a new situation of the work on retired cadres in this military region.

Yan Hong, deputy political commissar of Fuzhou Military Region, made the following remark at today's session of the experience-exchange meeting of representatives advanced retired cadres: By earnestly complying with the relevant instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, our military region has made considerable achievements in the work regarding retired cadres. In the main, this is manifested by the following facts: Firstly, party committees at all levels have paid attention to, and strengthened, leadership over this work. Organizations in charge of the work for retired cadres in various localities have been established and improved. Over the past few years, our military region has appropriated some 1.1 million yuan to solve the retired cadres' urgent problems. Secondly, attention has been paid to both the retired cadres' material well-being and their ideological education. Ideological and political work among retired cadres has been strengthened. All units have seriously arranged for the retired cadres to take part in political studies and the regular activities of party organizations, and have organized cultural and recreational activities

for them. Thirdly, attention has been paid to housing construction for retired cadres. This has sped up their settlement. Fourthly, more efforts have been made to improve cadres' sanitariums. As a result, their management and service are better than before.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG SECURITY ORGANS CRACK DOWN ON SERIOUS CRIMINALS

HK171435 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] For the past few days, with the vigorous support of and in coordination with the masses, public security organs at all levels in our province have resolutely implemented the principle of sternly and quickly dealing with criminals in accordance with the law, have deeply ferreted out serious criminals who have hidden themselves, are fleeing hither and thither, or are at large, and have achieved new results in the battle.

From the end of August to 12 September, a large number of serious criminals at large, the arrest of whom had been ordered by public security organs inside and outside the province, were arrested. (Song Qingfei), a habitual rapist from Nanxian County, Hunan, fled to the Dongfeng sugar refinery in Zhongshan City on 26 August and sneaked among the workers in an attempt to hide himself. On receiving the arrest order, the Zhongshan City public security organ mobilized the masses to arrest (Song), a criminal, and to bring him to justice on the evening of 10 September.

Some criminal gangs which had escaped unpunished and continued to do evil in the urban and rural areas were also dealt heavy blows. After thorough investigation, the Huangpu District [words indistinct] at one blow, which specifically stole imported goods at the port, and promptly arrested a large number of criminals.

The important victory in striking severe blows at criminal activities has greatly inspired the masses. Many of the masses in all places have reported or disclosed criminal offences and have arrested and sent criminals to public security organs. According to statistics, only in 3 days, from 11 to 13 September, the masses throughout the province reported or disclosed some 1,500 clues to the arrest of offenders and arrested and sent some 180 criminals to public security organs.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG TO REFORM CONSCRIPTION WORK

HK250350 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Shen Peng [3088 1756] and Zhang Hongzhou [1728 4767 3166]: "Guangdong To Reform Conscription Work this Winter"]

[Text] Conscription work for this winter will begin on 1 October, according to an order jointly issued by the State Council and the Central Military Commission. The scope of and conditions for conscription this year are as follows: In the rural areas, young people who have graduated from junior middle school and are from families with comparatively ample labor force will be recruited; while in the urban areas, senior middle school graduates of 1983 and 1984 will be recruited. In reference to the age requirement for males, those between 18 and 20 years of age will be recruited. Senior middle school graduates from the current year who are older than 17 will also be recruited on their own accord. The physical conditions required are that males should be over 1.60 meters in height, and that all new soldiers should go pass a liver function test and be inoculated. Workers and staff on the job and students currently in school are not to be recruited. Reforms will be carried out this year in the method of conscription. Regarding the new soldiers to be recruited in the province, military units will, in principle, not send their men to accept them, and local governments will independently carry out all recruitment, examination, assignment and dispatch work of the new soldiers. In a small number of army units where new soldiers are to be recruited, the units concerned will not send their men to accept the new soldiers; neither will the local governments. The new soldiers will report to the army units concerned in accordance with the time and place stipulated by the military service departments.

In order to strengthen the leadership in conscription work and to ensure the fulfillment of the conscription tasks for this winter in quality and quantity, the provincial government and the military command have jointly called a meeting to make plans and arrangements for conscription work.

CSO: 4005/031

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

FIGHTERS NEARING RETIREMENT VISITED--On the afternoon of 25 September, leading comrades, including Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi Military Region, and Tan Shanhe, political commissar, went to a certain PLA unit to pay a cordial visit to veteran fighters who are about to retire and leave Xinjiang. Leading comrades, including Xiao Quanfu and Tan Shanhe, listened to the reports made by leading comrades of the PLA unit. They highly appraised the arrangements for the retirement of veteran fighters made by the PLA unit. Through the closed circuit system, Xiao Quanfu and Tan Shanhe met all the veteran fighters and said goodbye to them. It was hoped that after the veteran fighters return, they will carry forward the glorious traditions of our army, will make use of the scientific and cultural knowledge and specialized technology which they learned during their service with the PLA unit to take the lead in getting rich through working hard, and will make new contributions in the course of the four modernizations. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84 HK]

BORDER INSPECTED BY PLA UNITS--Urumqi, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA Units, told XINHUA reporters about his impressions of his recent inspection tour of the border areas: By going to the front line of the border areas, the leading cadres can help the PLA units solve problems. This is a good way of overcoming bureaucratism and fostering a new work style. The 68-year-old Xiao Quanfu led a work group to the border areas after the conclusion of the phase of comparison and examination in the course of party rectification by the Urumqi PLA Units Party Committee. After more than 20 days of travel, they covered more than 6,000 km, surmounted eight snow-capped mountain peaks above 5,000 meters, ascended the "roof of the world"--the north Xizang Plateau--and the Gandise Mountain and the Karakorum Mountain to visit the border construction units and the fighters defending the windswept and snowswept border. Along the cold, windswept highways under construction, by the side of stoves at the border outposts, Xiao Quanfu earnestly listened to reports by leaders of the PLA units, cordially talked to the fighters, familiarized himself with the difficulties in border construction work, military training and livelihood, and assisted in solving problems. His practical work style deeply moved the commanders and fighters who have been stationed in the wind-swept and snowswept plateau for many years. [By reporter Su Xinfu] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0824 GMT 22 Sep 84 OW]

ARMORED CORPS TRAINING CONTEST--A training contest of the armored corps of the Guangzhou Military Region was staged in Hainan on 27 September. The opening ceremony on 26 September was attended by responsible comrades of the armored corps of the PLA General Staff Department, the armored corps of Guangzhou Military region, and Hainan Military District. Eight teams totalling 381 persons took part in the contest. They came from the armored units of Guangzhou Military region. All were outstanding collectives and individuals in military skills and ideological style, who have undergone rigorous training and selection. The main subjects of the contest were driving, signalling, shooting, repairs and so on. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

QINGHAI ORGANIZES SECURITY WORK--According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee and the Xining City CPC Committee convened a mobilization meeting on the morning of 14 September, on security work on the National Day celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The meeting urged all units and departments to strengthen their leadership over security work on the National Day, and to carry the work through in the areas of organization, personnel management and measures. In addition, they must really grasp well the security work, so as to ensure that the people can celebrate the festival with jubilation. The public security organizations must strengthen the patrol duty, and maintain social order. The meeting stressed: We must hold accountable the parties concerned, or their leaders, who do irresponsible work, commit crimes, have problems when enforcing laws, or cause damage to the production and work during the festival. Those who commit serious mistakes will be punished by law. The meeting called on party members, members of the CYL, and cadres of the state to take the lead in observing various regulations adopted for the festival. They must do well in the security work of their units with a high sense of political responsibility. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 84 HK]

YUNNAN BORDER DEFENSE UNIT CELEBRATION--From 24 to 28 September, a certain unit of the Yunnan border defense forces held a gathering at a certain border location to celebrate the merits gained in the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese in the Laoshan area. Kunming Military Region Commander Zhang Zhixiu extended greetings to the gathering and made a speech. He said: In the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, the commanders and fighters displayed a high degree of the five kinds of revolutionary spirit advocated by Chairman Deng Xiaoping. With a high degree of revolutionary heroism, fighting with stubbornness, united as one, and working in close coordination, they overcame the unpleasant environment and all kinds of difficulties, and vanquished the enemy, winning great victory at little cost. He urged the representatives to refrain from arrogance and rashness, carry forward the achievements, step up combat-readiness work, and be always ready to defeat enemies who dare to invade. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 84 HK]

CSO: 4005/031

CHINA POST CALLS HONG KONG PACT 'DISMAL BETRAYAL'

OW110523 Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Support to Executive Yuan's Plan for Hong Kong Compatriots"]

[Text] The Kuomintang Central Standing Committee (CSC) Wednesday gave its strong support to the Executive Yuan's plan to aid Hong Kong compatriots to overcome the disastrous effects of the London-Peking joint declaration on September 26.

The 11-point plan of the Executive Yuan was announced by Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, hours after the announcement of the joint declaration. It offers the Hong Kong and Kowloon people various forms of assistance, such as offering multiple entry visas and home purchase loans and facilitating their investment and settling down in the Republic of China.

But the most important part of Premier Yu's statement is its reiteration of the Republic of China sovereignty over Hong Kong and Kowloon. He said that the government and people of the ROC cannot recognize any agreements between Britain and Red China.

The premier also invited all the Hong Kong residents to join the anti-communist stand. We will support their struggle with various methods and via different channels. He asked them not to be trapped by Chinese Communist deceptions but to "join in solidarity and act in consonance with us here in Taiwan, and the Hong Kong and Kowloon area will one day definitely be reunited with the ROC."

The CSC also pointed out that the Red China-British agreement on Hong Kong has failed to honour the wishes of our Hong Kong compatriots and that "their rights of freedom and property were totally ignored."

There is also consensus of opinion that the so-called accord is a Chinese Communist trick to lure the British and Hong Kong people into a trap. Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung told the members of the Legislative Yuan Thursday that the Chinese Communist pledge of "one country, two systems" government for Hong Kong after 1997 is "pure trickery" and "a means to force the Republic of China into accepting the 'Hong Kong-mode' through international pressure."

Minister Chu also described the Chinese Communist promise to preserve Hong Kong's capitalist system for 50 years as a hoax because communism could never coexist with democracy or a system of free enterprise. He warned that Hong Kong will become a second Tibet to which the Chinese Communists broke their promise of maintaining Tibetan autonomy and a separate system in a few years.

Dr Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-communist League and a prominent member on the CSC, also issued a statement Thursday urging all freedom-loving people of the world to condemn the Chinese Communist trickery in starting the united front maneuvers over the Hong Kong people. It warned that once the Hong Kong and Kowloon people should fall under the Chinese Communist rule, not only all the free nations investments and trade in that region will lose all protections, but the disastrous effects on the military strategy will be even more inconceivable.

Turning 5.5 million free people over to the Chinese Communist rule will constitute a dismal betrayal of freedom and democracy by the British and Hong Kong governments. It will also be the greatest wholesale betrayal of human rights.

Chinese Communist seizure of Hong Kong even before 1997 cannot be ruled out. The setting up of a liaison group to implement the accord will be the excuse for Peking to attain its objective of early seizure of Hong Kong.

The people of Hong Kong have therefore no time to lose in voicing their rejection of the British and Chinese Communist joint declaration. The Hong Kong Government has invited them to submit their views on this issue before November 15. They should lose no time in presenting their views to the Hong Kong Government as well as to the British Government.

All Southeast Asian nations should also voice their objections to the joint declaration as the seizure of Hong Kong by the Chinese Communists will adversely affect their security and welfare. The ASEAN nations have just voiced their anti-Peking stand to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. They should tell the United States not to flirt with the Chinese Communists any more as it will definitely be detrimental to their vital interests.

CSO: 4000/015

TAIWAN

OVERSEAS CHINESE SUPPORT POLICIES ON HONG KONG

OW110325 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Taipei, Oct 10 (CNA)--Overseas Chinese leaders representing different regions around the world issued a joint statement on the Double Tenth National Day pledging their full support of the government's and the Kuomintang Party's policy on Hong Kong.

The decision came following a meeting of the Overseas Chinese leaders from different continents headed by Lee Chih-ming now residing in the Philippines, that a joint statement be issued to pledge their full support to the government of their motherland, the Republic of China, and their deep concern over the freedom and welfare of all Chinese living in Hong Kong.

With warm response, all the Overseas Chinese leaders gathered at the Taipei City hall and signed the documents, called the joint statement on the future of Hong Kong Chinese, the highlights of which are as follows:

--We solemnly declare that the sovereignty of Hong Kong should belong to the Republic of China instead of the vicious Peiping regime, we pledge our full support to the various policy statements made by the ROC Government and the ruling Kuomintang Party on the Hong Kong issue, and will never recognize any accord or compromise that ignores the rights and welfare of the Chinese people in Hong Kong and Kowloon as concluded between Britain and the Chinese Communists;

--We sincerely hope that the freedom-loving countries will come along to help preserve the freedom and prosperity in Hong Kong and assist the people there to protect their human rights and democratic system, so that they will never be sacrificed to the communist rule;

--We call on all Overseas Chinese to take concrete and concerted actions in providing necessary assistance to the Hong Kong Chinese in their pursuit of freedom and welfare; and

--We can't help but question the puppet Peiping regime: How can you allow Hong Kong after 1997 to practice capitalism, while on the other hand you continue to insist on carrying out communism? And while you advocate the so-called "one country, two systems," why don't you let the people on the Chinese mainland choose freedom and democracy?

At the same time, Tsiang Yien-si, secretary general of the Kuomintang Central Committee, told the Overseas Chinese that once we win the hearts of the one billion Chinese, we will surely be able to foil the plot of the Peiping regime's united front warfare and to accelerate the regime's early collapse. Then, he said, the common aspiration of the entire Chinese people to reunify China under the three principles of the people will come true at an early date.

Tsiang made the remarks at a reception hosted by Tseng Hsin-hsiung, director of the KMT's Department of Overseas Affairs, for a group of Overseas Chinese representatives at the Armed Forces Officers Club Wednesday afternoon.

He said since the beginning of the reunification of China under the San Min Chu I, an overwhelming majority of Chinese people at home and abroad have become further solidified under this guiding flag. They have devoted their time and efforts to helping accomplish this sacred mission, and thus, more Overseas Chinese came to the Republic of China to celebrate the Double Tenth National Day this year.

In the past 90 years, he noted, the Kuomintang Party has struggled side-by-side with the Overseas Chinese around the world. The revolutionary spirit and love for fellow countrymen shown between the KMT members and those Chinese compatriots away from home have become a solid whole and indivisible. Tsiang added: "Once we win the hearts of the one billion Chinese people, we will undoubtedly be able to realize the common aspiration of reunification of China under the three principles of the people."

CSO: 4000/015

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

LIN TO HEAD COMMITTEE ON HONG KONG--Taipei, Oct 9 (CNA)--The government has decided to strengthen the organization and functions of the Hong Kong Ad Hoc Committee and has invited Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang to be convener of the committee, the Government Information Office [GIO] said Monday. The Hong Kong Ad Hoc Committee was established in 1983 in view of the complexity of the Hong Kong issue and in the past year it has provided many useful suggestions to the government as reference in working out policies, the GIO said. Minister Without Portfolio Chou Hung-tao and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung were assigned to head the committee since its establishment, but as the Chinese Communist regime and Britain have signed a so-called agreement on Hong Kong's future, the Executive Yuan holds that it is necessary to upgrade the status of the committee and strengthen its functions, the GIO noted. To show that the government is concerned about Hong Kong's future, the GIO pointed out that Premier Yu Kuo-hwa has instructed that the status of the committee be upgraded and invited Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang to preside over meetings of the committee which will be attended by heads of the government agencies. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT 9 Oct 84]

CHU TESTIMONY ON HONG KONG ACCORD--Taipei, Oct 4 (AFP)--Taiwan's Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung today predicted disturbances and mass migration from Hong Kong in the next 13 years as a result of the Sino-British draft agreement on the colony's future initialled in Beijing last month. Testifying before the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr Chu also rejected Beijing's "two systems in one country" formula under which Hong Kong will retain its capitalist socioeconomic system for 50 years when it reverts to China in 1997. Communism and democracy did not coexist, he said. He also attacked Beijing's "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" concept under which the capitalist enclave is to become a highly autonomous Special Administrative Region ruled by local people, with Beijing being responsible of defense and foreign affairs only. He asserted that in the past few years, China had infiltrated almost every echelon of the Hong Kong society and was now ready to take over the British colony at any moment. Beijing has said that the "one country, two systems" formula used to settle the Hong Kong question could also apply to reunify Taiwan with the Chinese mainland, a concept rejected by Taipei. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 4 Oct 84]

CSO: 4000/015

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PAPER ON LOCAL REACTION TO HONG KONG AGREEMENT

HK080304 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Low-key Reaction to Agreement"]

[Text] The Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong's future has now been out 10 days and Hong Kong people continue to regard it cautiously and hesitantly. If there is no evidence of public dismay or despair, neither is there euphoria. The stock markets remain unaffected; real estate dealers report many flats on the market but not many buyers. Hong Kong people are understandably giving their approval selectively.

It may well take a few more weeks before a more discernible reaction emerges. On the other hand, Hong Kong people may continue to give it low-key treatment. After all, what else can they do if they have no real choice? The government has made it plain it is interested mainly in an overall reaction; selective criticisms at this stage take second place.

This must have a numbing effect on people. Clearly rejection is not an option that deserves any long consideration. If the agreement represents the best that Britain can achieve after 2 years of hard talking and intensive bargaining, China is unlikely to improve on these terms of its own accord. And if the governor is against "unstitching" the agreement Hong Kong will have to shrug it through and hope that the future will lead to some more favourable changes.

The obvious minuses are on the British nationality issue, the presence of the People's Liberation Army, the fear of conscription, and the long-term doubts about whether Chinese leaders in the post-1997 era will live up to their word, or if they do how they will interpret the agreement. True, the basic law has to be hammered out, though the feeling seems to be this will be largely dictated by China regardless of how many Hong Kong people take part in drafting it.

The other uncertainty is how well Hong Kong politicians and administrators, in their largely autonomous state, will manage the city and its economy in the SAR [Special Administrative Region] Government. There is no doubt of their competence; but will it be possible for a China, pledged to Marxism, to be able to give benevolent support to its newly adopted child playing with the

uncertain fire of capitalism? And what of overseas countries? Will they support it?

For all these reasons there is unlikely to be any outpouring of jubilation over the agreement and the quiet public reaction which has characterised the first 10 days may continue until long after the signing at the end of this year. No doubt there will be some stirrings of life with next year's district board elections and the move towards an elected Legislative Council. But it is likely to take Hong Kong some time to get used to its new status and even longer to enter into the spirit of it.

Like the child introduced to its new stepmother, it has just realized it is not quite the same as its first mother. Its shyness has not yet worn off. It will take time for familiarity to grow. And somehow the proffered lollipop doesn't taste like the last one.

CSO: 4000/013

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PAPER VIEWS TAIWAN RESPONSE TO HONG KONG ACCORD

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[Article by David Chen, foreign affairs editor]

[Text] Taiwan has launched an offensive to counter Peking's consistent overtures to woo the island back to the mainland. Authorities have timed the move to coincide with celebrations of the Double Tenth, the nationalists' anniversary.

Those China-watchers who keep one eye on developments in Taiwan noted what they described as careful planning and coordination in the counteroffensive.

It followed the initialling of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong and repeated appeals by Peking leaders to resolve the Taiwan question peacefully.

While each pronouncement from Peking on reunification met with immediate rebuffs from Taipei, Taiwan officials appear now to have worked out a plan to meet what is expected to be a long-term Peking attempt to reunify the island with the mainland.

Observers believe that until the "resolution" of the Hong Kong question, Taiwan had been able to snub any Peking effort. It rejected outright a nine-point proposal by Marshal Ye Jianying, then chairman of the National People's Congress a few years ago.

It refused to respond to Peking's call to facilitate exchanges of post, trade and transport even though several residents on Taiwan and their relatives overseas have made trips to Peking. Top Taiwan officials repeatedly declared they would not talk to the communist authorities.

However, over the years, there grew a voice, largely that of the younger generation--most of whom have never set foot on the mainland--that does not totally reject talks with Peking.

Believing in the superiority of their own system, they felt that Taiwan should not have anything to fear but, on the contrary, could influence the mainland into softening its dogmatic approach.

The battle, although fought verbally across the Taiwan Straits, highlighted by an occasional defection to the other side, has been fought many times within Hong Kong where representatives of both sides had vied to demonstrate the superiority of their own social systems.

When the Hong Kong question came to the fore more than 2 years ago, Peking leaders devoted more attention to Hong Kong and the Taiwan reunification issue took second priority.

Taiwan exploited this situation by highlighting the Hong Kong question, declaring at the same time that any agreement reached between Peking and London would not be recognised by Taipei.

At one time, the Taiwan authorities were also talking of setting up an umbrella organisation to examine the Hong Kong question while their supporters in Hong Kong organised demonstrations and called on local residents not to be "deceived" by China's promises.

However, such efforts have borne little fruit as they declined to declare they would accept Hong Kong people en masse should they choose to migrate there.

At the same time they also turned their attention to more pressing domestic issues. But when they realised that there was every likelihood of the Hong Kong issue being resolved by September, they stepped up their propaganda campaign condemning the talks.

There were more demonstrations in Hong Kong and rightwing organisations took out full-page advertisements in the local press supporting a "free Hong Kong."

The initialling of the joint declaration took place on September 26, which was followed by the biggest military and civilian parade for 2 decades in Peking in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic.

The spotlight was once again turned on Taiwan as one after another, Peking leaders called on Taipei to come to the conference table.

It appeared that in the past few months, at least, the Taiwan authorities were beginning to realise the ultimate developments on Hong Kong's future and were taking steps to build their "shield." Still realising that Hong Kong was the place where they could wage "war" with Peking, they began to increase their activities here.

Taipei's Overseas Chinese Commission announced recently its work in Hong Kong would expand with the establishment of another office in Kowloon. The office is to begin work on November 1 and will get applications by Hong Kong residents wanting to go to Taiwan.

[HK100614] More and more Hong Kong people are also being asked if they are contemplating investing in Taiwan.

If October 1 offered the People's Republic an excellent opportunity to renew its campaign to woo Taiwan, then the occasion 10 days later--the Double Tenth--offers Taiwan an opportunity to retaliate.

President Chiang Ching-kuo announced yesterday that Taiwan would continue to support Hong Kong people in maintaining their "freedom, stability and prosperity."

He denounced China's one-country-two-systems policy which Peking says is applicable both to Hong Kong and Taiwan.

But the bombshell Taipei had in store was two press conferences by Peking defectors.

The first, a Mr Lu Yixi, met the press in Taipei on Monday and recalled his experiences during his 30 years as a Communist Party member. But, however much the Taiwan authorities tried to stress the significance of their "catch," Mr Lu appeared to be a minor communist official who came here 2 months ago to take charge of a leftwing trading company. His claim that Peking was flooding Hong Kong with large numbers of agents in the guise of trade officers is generally regarded as exaggerated although China-watchers do not rule out such a possibility. And because he is relatively new to Hong Kong, he is hardly expected to know much about the territory except what, perhaps, he has read in confidential documents.

Of far greater impact was the press conference given by a well-known southern opera actress, Hung Hung, daughter of one of the most famous Cantonese opera stars and political figures, Hung Sin-nui. Hung Hung, who disappeared after arriving here with an opera troupe 6 months ago, had been considered one of the most promising young artists in China and also an example of China's "redressing the wrongs" of the cultural revolution on veterans.

The timing of the press conference is also embarrassing to Peking, not to mention the anxieties and disgrace brought to Hung Hung's family members. It came just after the October 1 celebrations and less than a week before an important party Central Committee plenary session which aims at further improving the lot of the common people.

Taiwan is expected to capitalise fully on this at today's celebrations.

What probably irks Peking most is the fact that both defected through Hong Kong.

China has repeatedly said that Taiwan agencies and organisations can continue to operate here, even after 1997, provided they do not engage in any clandestine activities.

Taiwan's ability to engineer the defections, literally snatching the trade officer and the actress from under the close scrutiny of Chinese representatives here, is tantamount to throwing a challenge to the Peking authorities.

Yet Hong Kong being what it is, it would not be possible for Peking to prevent any recurrence. For one thing, Peking officials have been coming to Hong Kong in increasingly large numbers and there are bound to be a few disenchanted members who are interested in moving elsewhere.

To impose restrictions on the movements of these officials will be an impossible task, not to mention the bad image such a decision will create, particularly now.

Nevertheless, the two defections may provide Peking with some food for thought and much self-reflection. They will have to realise that Taiwan's work here is efficient and they may have to think of adopting certain measures that will effectively check, if not altogether eliminate, such repetitions.

The "battle," which Taipei has been trying to wage with Peking in Hong Kong, is expected to intensify with both sides doing their best to woo members of the opposite party over.

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HU QIAOMU'S POLITICAL DILEMMA DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 82, Aug 84 pp 50-53

[Article by Zhu Yuan [2612 3104]: "The Crisis of Hu Qiaomu"]

[Text] The Crisis of the "New Left" in the Propaganda Department

After China's campaign against spiritual pollution fizzled out, it has been reported that the main target of the campaign, Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055], who refused to admit defeat or acknowledge his errors throughout, has written an article refuting Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606], "Humanist (dao) Issues as I see Them."

Like that of many an authoritative party article in the past, the appearance of Hu Qiaomu's article, "On Humanism and Alienation," at once silenced all discussion. It was as if a political court had handed down its verdict. Over the past 6 months, the Chinese ideological community has been brought under control, at least in public debate. Hu Qiaomu's 40,000 words constitute the ultimate truth in humanism and alienation. It has been praised by all and sundry, from philosophers to writers, from old comrades to members of the Communist Youth League. It is a required political education text for the entire people. Students studying abroad must obtain a copy and the government hopes that they will give out copies as presents to classmates from Taiwan. HONG QI bragged that Hu Qiaomu's "two meanings" had "established a theoretical basis for correctly explaining the relation between Marxism and humanism." (dao)

In Mao Zedong's days, this practice was known as "one-man rule." Today, it is called "toeing the political line of the Central Committee." Substantively the two are identical: "the authorities cannot be challenged." When Hu Qiaomu made "important corrections" in his authoritative article in RENMIN RIBAO last March, we could gather that dissent had been voiced. But the dissenting opinion was not published. Nor was anyone permitted to correct him. Against this background, the publication of Wang Ruoshui's refutation is not simply a case of "listening to different opinions," as Deng Yingchao [6772 4481 6389] put it.

Interestingly, we have also learned that China's authoritative theoretician, Hu Qiaomu, who has seldom appeared in public recently, attended an individual photographic exhibit by Luo Xiaoyun [5012 1420 7301] at the Beijing Art Gallery on 5 May. Luo Xiaoyun is the daughter of Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] and a photo journalist with the China News Agency. Other visitors included He Jingzhu [6320 2417 0037], deputy director of the Propaganda Department, and Lin Mohan [2651 7817 3211]. As everybody knows, Deng Liqun, Hu Qiaomu, He Jingzhu and Lin Mohan were precisely the go-getters in the campaign against spiritual pollution. Deng Liqun, in particular, was suspected of usurping Hu Yaobang's position as general secretary.

CHENG MING has reported and analyzed the anti-spiritual pollution campaign extensively, and has also predicted Deng Liqun's eventual resignation. Last April Beijing was thick with rumors about such a resignation, which were denied by Xinhua news agency. Unfortunately, one leftist newspaper in Hong Kong recently carried a news item which could easily have been ignored. On 3 July, the paper's "All Things Considered" column reported Deng Liqun's visit to a "spiritual civilization point" in Fujian, noting in particular, "In its report the day before yesterday, the Xinhua News Agency did not mention his previous position as director of the Propaganda Department."

Leftist newspapers absolutely disallow "liberal" mistakes on major issues about which rumors have been denied. This tidbit of information was inserted out of special consideration for the people of Hong Kong, who have traditionally enjoyed more freedom of information. The paper probably thought the people would like this type of information. Wang Ruoshui's article might have been released in the same spirit.

Do all the signs mentioned above indicate that the "new left," entrenched in the Propaganda Department, and its leader, Hu Qiaomu, are in a crisis? What course would the crisis take? First, let us look at Wang Ruoshui's reply to Hu Qiaomu.

Background behind Wang Ruoshui's Refutation

In the dedication for the separate edition of his speech, "On Humanism and Alienation," Hu Qiaomu wrote, "I sincerely dedicate this article, written as a speech, to all comrades in the theatrical, literary and artistic circles who study Marxism, socialism and humanism (dao), and to young people who inquire into the meaning and objectives of life." His implication was that his work could serve as a general guide. His sense of triumph was palpable. But Wang Ruoshui was not sold on it at all, although his response was restrained and indirect. The main points of Wang Ruoshui's argument can be summarized as follows:

1. He begins by saying, "I noted in particular this statement by Comrade Hu Qiaomu, 'I also sincerely welcome those comrades who disagree about the basic viewpoints in my speech to take part in the debate.'" He was clearly declaring his intention to take a position basically opposite to that of Hu Qiaomu.

2. A major premise in Hu Qiaomu's article is the distinction between the two attributes of humanism (dao), its world outlook and its moral standard. Hu Qiaomu argues that humanism as a world outlook simply contradicts Marxism. As a world standard, however, humanism has a positive significance. Wang Qiaomu does not agree with this distinction. He points out that communist morality is part of the communist world outlook which we often say we should establish. Humanism includes more than moral principles. It is a broader value system which belongs to a different realm than the world outlook. What Wang Ruoshui really means is that the world outlook can be interpreted as materialistic or idealistic, but not as humanistic or otherwise. In other words, there is no such thing as a humanistic world outlook. Wang Ruoshui's arguments are tantamount to criticizing Hu Qiaomu for making a conceptual error. But he points out that the basic principles of humanism (dao) do not conflict with the materialistic world outlook.

3. Historically, humanism (dao) has been associated with materialism. Such an association was made by Thomas Moore, Francis Bacon, Diderot and Feuerbach, as pointed out much earlier by Marx. We could thus repudiate Hu Qiaomu's thesis that humanism as a world outlook is idealistic. Wang Ruoshui charges Hu Qiaomu for "lacking concrete analysis."

4. The proposition that "man is the starting point for Marxism" has been criticized by Hu Qiaomu as "humanism that advocates the abstract." Wang Ruoshui replies that he is talking about the real man, the social man, a point he has made very clear. Moreover, this proposition was not invented by Wang Ruoshui, but was put forward much earlier by Marx and Engels in "The German Ideology," generally recognized as one of their mature works. Even though Hu Qiaomu knows very well that it is the "real man" who is said to hold this opinion, he brands him "the abstract man" anyway and criticizes him again for being such. This is simply "changing the topic."

5. Hu Qiaomu affirms socialist humanism. To Wang Ruoshui, this is the most important achievement of the debate on humanism (dao) in recent years, something never heard before during the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic. However, while acknowledging that there are backward phenomena which "prevent us from realizing even higher human values", Hu Qiaomu criticizes the slogan "human values" for undermining the socialist spiritual civilization and passively rejects it. "Human values" are being advocated primarily because of the lesson we learned from the cultural revolution when personal freedom and human dignity were savagely violated. This "leftist" mistake has not been rectified entirely.

We can thus see that Hu Qiaomu and Wang Ruoshui do not hold "more or less the same views", as some leftists say. To get a good idea of the significance of Wang Ruoshui's refutation, let us recall a recent event. Geng Biao's [5105 7374] remarks on China stationing troops in Hong Kong could be considered a dissenting opinion, which earned him a sharp rebuke. Hu Qiaomu's article has been praised to the skies and popularized nation-wide. Wouldn't he be embarrassed by the release of such a

substantive refutation as Wang Ruoshui's? The Chinese Communists so far have not shown themselves magnanimous enough to tolerate dissent, unless the position of the "authority" in question has already become shaky.

Hu Qiaomu In his Heyday

Hu Qiaomu is well known but not often highly regarded. He comes across as a mere scholar who writes well but carries little weight. However, facts may belie this impression.

Chen Yonggui [7114 3057 6333], the once-idolized Dazhai hero, once suggested in an article in RENMIN RIBAO the overthrow of the "dictatorship of the secretary." Overthrow the "dictatorship of the secretary" he definitely did not, but he did reveal a secret of the Chinese Communist dictatorship. Most Chinese Communist leaders at all levels (including certain senior cadres) started out as clodhoppers. Few were properly educated. Prolonged warfare and internal struggles made it hard for them to catch up educationally. For a while in the past the government emphasized the intellectualization of cadres of worker-peasant origins, but achieved very limited results. As campaigns were launched one after another, the clodhoppers were happy to devote themselves to the governance of man, to be the ignorant leaders of experts. When all is said and done, however, there remains a vast range of specialized affairs the management of which requires a certain education. In China, therefore, the word "secretary" has acquired connotations unknown in other countries. It involves confidential work and inspires an aura of mystery. A secretary is an assistant and an adviser who often wields more power than you can estimate. If the leader is uneducated and the secretary capable and trusted, the latter can become the real master exercising dictatorship without even knowing it. Without "dictatorship by the secretary", know-nothings like Chen Yonggui cannot last a day as vice premier.

This system unquestionably provides some intellectuals an excellent ladder for upward mobility. Without repeatedly "steeling themselves for the three great revolutionary movements" (namely, class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiments), they can depend on their own abilities to take them to the very center of power with all its privileges. An uncountable number of people have made it this way. Most ex-secretaries to Central Committee leaders, in particular, occupy positions which can hardly be described as low-ranking. The most famous example is Chen Boda, Mao Zedong's secretary. Another prominent one is Hu Qiaomu.

Hu Qiaomu was born in Yancheng county, Jiangsu Province, in 1912. He graduated from Qinghua University, took part in the student movement in Beijing during his early years and was a leader in the Zuolianghuodang in Shanghai in the 1930's. In 1937 he went to Yan'an and became Mao Zedong's political secretary in 1941, a post he held until 1962. During these 21 years, he and Mao Zedong together experienced such major events as the Yan'an rectification, the civil war, the founding of the People's Republic, the anti-rightist movement, the Great Leap Forward, and the anti-Peng Dehuai movement.

As an "effective writer," Hu Qiaomu's contribution to and influence on Mao Zedong's regime were probably unequalled. From Yan'an to the period before the cultural revolution, many important party documents were written by him. He drafted the authoritative historical summing-up, "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," which was passed by the Seventh National Congress of the CPC. He was also a key drafter of the first constitution in 1954. His work, "The Communist Party of China: Thirty Years" became almost a model of party history. He was a major editor of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vols 1-4. In addition, he was the founding director and head of the Xinhua News Agency and the Information Bureau, respectively. In 1950, he became vice director of the Propaganda Department and was admitted by the Eighth National Party Congress in 1956 to the secretariat of the Central Committee as an alternate member. In 1957 he accompanied Mao Zedong to Russia.

Even when his bureaucratic fortunes were rising, he did not forget he was an intellectual, serving concurrently as the chairman of the written Chinese language reform committee, and as a member (fellow) of the philosophy and social science section of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. On New Year's Day in 1965, RENMIN RIBAO devoted an unusually large amount of space to 16 of Hu Qiaomu's poems. Not long afterwards, the paper again prominently published another 26 of his poems. Other than Mao Zedong, nobody else has been given such an opportunity to display his talents in the party newspaper. This event demonstrated not only Hu Qiaomu's unusual position in the Party, but also his special relation with Mao Zedong. Otherwise, he would not have the impudence to "flaunt his poetic prowess in front of Mao Zedong." These poems were lavishly praised as the embodiment of revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism. All of them commented on history or contemporary events, from anti-revisionism to "learning from Lei Feng." With their lofty sentiments and magnificent language, they dovetailed nicely with Mao Zedong's left-leaning line. Hu Qiaomu's poetic style was also rather similar to Mao Zedong's. For a glimpse of his thoughts and feelings, I excerpt below one of his works:

On the Explosion of China's Atomic Bomb on 16 October 1964

The secret had been hidden from gods for millennia, but the hero, after all, has done the impossible. With a blast, the glorious deed became known world-wide. The wind blows over rivers across the land, separating clear waters from turgid. Amidst the masses' soaring spirits, there are some depressed souls.

Hu Qiaomu as "Defender of the Faith"

Hu Qiaomu was once attacked by name by Jiang Qing on a literary and artistic point. Instead of becoming a target of criticism and struggle, however, he was only forced to retreat to the sidelines. After Deng Xiaoping's return to power in 1973, he was once again given important positions. As an expert in the party's orthodox ideology, he took part in

the effort by Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai to revitalize the regime. He and Hu Yaobang drew up the three documents later criticized as being a "restorationist program." In 1976, when Deng Xiaoping was "struggled against" for the second time, Hu Qiaomu became a representative of the right-leaning group, who had tried to reverse a correct verdict and had played second fiddle to Deng Xiaoping. However, unlike Hu Yaobang who resisted the pressure of the gang of four, Hu Qiaomu criticized himself and admitted his errors. As a result, his fortunes did not improve as dramatically as those of Hu Yaobang after the fall of the gang of four and he did not enjoy the kind of meteoric rise the latter did.

To judge by his credentials on the Central Committee, he should not be ranked below Hu Yaobang. He was already elected a member of the Central Committee at the Eighth National Party Congress in 1956 and was also admitted into the secretariat. He was shuffled aside during the cultural revolution and failed to make the list at both the Ninth and Tenth National Party Congresses. He remained in the cold at the Eleventh National Party Congress after the cultural revolution and was not even made an alternate member of the Central Committee.

Hu Qiaomu was not reconciled to his decline. Probably because his position as a theoretician could not be filled by anybody else, he was again given an important post by Deng Xiaoping, who, now back in power, faced an urgent theoretical need as he tried to tackle the "two whatevers" faction. Deng Xiaoping let bygones be bygones and appointed him president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and chairman of the Mao Zedong works editorial committee. Once again, Hu Qiaomu was free to do what he did so well in the past. His first major article was launched in 1978, titled "Speed Up the Achievement of the Four Modernizations by Following Economic Principles in Our Work." With its profuse references and quotations, the article signalled Hu Qiaomu's entry into the ranks of those who were critical of the "two whatevers" faction. His taunt at the faction as the "five non-Han nationalities causing upheaval in China" earned him a fund of political capital. His return now accepted by Deng Xiaoping, he was re-admitted into the high echelons of power and was elected a member of the Central Committee at the historic 3rd plenary session. He was further promoted at the 5th plenary session when he was elected a regular member of the newly constituted central secretariat and put in charge of ideological work.

During the 4 years from 1980 to the present, Hu Qiaomu has been the entire nation's defender of the faith. Having learned a lesson from criticizing Deng Xiaoping in 1976, he now followed him closely in every way. He was extremely cautious during the anti-liberalization movement, and did a lot of positive work on spiritual civilization to avoid looking like a "leftist king." In the end, he did win the trust of Deng Xiaoping's faction and was made the third spokesman at the Twelfth National Party Congress. He was given the responsibility for amending the Party Constitution. Soon afterwards, he was admitted into the Politburo of the Central Committee, reaching the apex of his power. At the same time, he became known as the leading member of the

brain trust in the Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang faction. China's Hong Kong policy was reportedly formulated by Hu Qiaomu and his brain trusters during early 1982 and was approved by the decision-making group. This policy includes the establishment of a "special administrative region" and the concepts of "one country, two systems" and "Hong Kong to be ruled by Hong Kong people."

In the end, however, Hu Qiaomu's limitations led to a conflict of opinion with Deng Xiaoping, particularly Hu Yaobang, concerning reform ideology. This conflict, which became apparent in the campaign against spiritual pollution last year, came about because of a miscalculation by Hu Qiaomu. He believed that since Deng Xiaoping himself raised the spiritual pollution issue, he would have a free hand in "strengthening ideological leadership."

However, when Deng Liqun and Wang Zhen personally criticized Zhou Yang and Wang Ruoshui, an open confrontation became virtually unavoidable. Hu Qiaomu's sphere of influence is the Propaganda Department and the party school. Zhou Yang is Hu Yaobang's old chum, while Wang Ruoshui is the latter's favorite lieutenant in propaganda work. No matter how politically ambitious Deng Liqun might be, Hu Qiaomu could hardly escape the suspicion of plotting to overthrow Hu Yaobang. In fact, it was reported that Hu Qiaomu tried to prevent RENMIN RIBAO from publishing Zhou Yang's speech delivered at a meeting marking the centenary of the death of Karl Marx. However, Wang Ruoshui refused to go along. During the campaign, moreover, Hu Qiaomu visited newspaper offices and made speeches criticizing Hu Xuwei [5170 4958 0251] for suggesting the superiority of people spirit to party spirit. He also criticized Wang Ruoshui's research as misdirected and leading to a dead end, and announced that Wang Ruoshui had been stripped of his deputy editorship-in-chief. A search for Deng Liqun's behind-the-scenes support will first lead us to Hu Qiaomu.

With Deng Xiaoping staying aloof from the matter, the campaign against spiritual pollution soon lost steam and was wound up hastily. Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li [5502 6849] have apparently won this round. Deng Liqun was rebuffed and even lost his job. As for Hu Qiaomu's voluminous work dedicated to the world, it became a historical memento a short-lived campaign.

It is no accident at all that in the latter part of his political career Hu Qiaomu courted disaster by involving himself in the anti-spiritual pollution campaign, which was denounced at home and abroad. Nor could it be explained in terms of personal feelings of gratitude and animosity in the power arena.

Still an Apologist for Mao Zedong

The root cause lies in his Mao Zedong connection. It could not be ignored that during Mao Zedong's ascendancy, he was the former's confidant for more than 20 years. The present policy of the Deng Xiaoping-Hu Yaobang faction is to honor Mao Zedong in name but depreciate him in fact, which necessarily makes it hard for Hu Qiaomu to hide his past as a true believer of Mao Zedong.

It might be argued that the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol V was under the control of the "two whatevers" faction and that Hu Qiaomu, as a mere participant, could not be held accountable. But Hu Qiaomu could scarcely evade responsibility for the 300,000-word "Selected Correspondence of Mao Zedong," published in late 1983 to mark Mao Zedong's birthday. Among its special features are:

1. This volume is officially described as "an important document for the understanding and research of Mao Zedong's thought and life." It is also said to be of "immense significance in the study and research of the party's history." Of the letters collected, only eight belonged to the early period. The remaining 364 letters were all written between 1936 and 1965, while the last 10 years are not represented by a single letter. After going through over 600 pages of correspondence, not only do we fail to catch a glimpse of the earth-shaking cultural revolution, but we also cannot find a trace of the series of major struggles against Gao Rao, Hu Feng, the rightists, Peng Zhen, Huang and the Soviet revisionists. No trace can be found of even such movements as those against the "three evils" and the "five evils," or the "War to Resist United States Aggression and Aid Korea." Also excluded are certain famous letters published before, e.g., Mao Zedong's letter to Zhang Wentian [1728 5113 1131] in 1959, to the communist labor union in Jiangxi in 1961, and to Jiang Qing in 1966. Purged of so many letters, it could hardly be described as historically truthful.

2. The work creates an image of Mao Zedong as a totally gentle and modest person open to wise counsel. For instance, it deliberately includes 17 letters to Huang Yanpei [7806 3508 1014], who was in charge of democratic construction, in order to show Mao Zedong's good will towards democratic groups and his spirit of co-operative co-existence. (Huang Yanpei received the most letters collected in this work.) Yet even while he was writing these letters, Mao Zedong was plotting against members of such groups. The "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol V itself records his hue and cry, "People like Zhang Naiqi [4545 0035 0892] and Liang Shuming [2733 3359 3298]... If they want to fart, let them fart. The bigger their blunders, the better." Most absurdly, although Mao Zedong opposed Peng Dehuai's opinions based on the latter's investigation in the aftermath of the Great Leap Forward, the volume included his letters to Tian Xiying and Deng Xiaoping, as if Mao Zedong attached the greatest importance to the study of the issues arising from that event. It is obvious that in compiling this work, Hu Qiaomu took great pains to gloss over Mao Zedong's shortcomings and glorify his strengths at the expense of historical honesty.

It should be pointed out that the work is more than a clumsy attempt to white-wash Mao Zedong's record; Hu Qiaomu also tried to make himself shine. Selected are five letters he received from Mao Zedong, which is more than what some old party comrades got. Normally, cross-reference footnotes should suffice in identifying a particular person. Yet this work repeats 12 times Hu Qiaomu's position as Mao Zedong's secretary. Those five letters, written between 1943 and 1961, show that Hu Qiaomu enjoyed Mao Zedong's profound trust and maintained a very close relation with him.

Hu Qiaomu probably believed that the Chinese Communists would never remove Mao Zedong from the pedestal, in which case Mao Zedong would become his greatest political asset. He never realized that Mao Zedong's luster had all but faded in the hearts of many party members and the masses.

As the self-appointed leader of China's ideology, Hu Qiaomu might not necessarily have realized that a new era has come, a time when people are open to and are influenced by contemporary currents of thinking and might find his teaching boring and unworthy of their attention. No wonder one leftist Hong Kong newspaper reported some bewilderment at the apathetic attitudes towards his ideas in recent months.

An Important Representative of the Conservative Faction

In my opinion, Wang Ruoshui's reply is already very tactful. Hu Qiaomu separates humanism (dao) into two parts, as a world outlook and as a moral standard, and differentiates between alienation as a basic standard and alienation as a specific concept, thereby destroying the intrinsic cohesiveness of the two concepts. What he has really done is to dodge a substantive issue by resorting to the method of dualism, compromise. To cover up the basic weaknesses of the Chinese Communist system, he deliberately blurs the differences between totalitarianism and centralization, between authority and personal worship, and between social welfare and humanism, and removes the discussion from the realm of reality. His sophistry, including references to the "three constantly-read articles" to show that Mao Zedong was an advocate of humanism (dao), really makes one squirm. He also misrepresents the democratic demands of people who discuss alienation, making it appear as if they were advocating a popular referendum on all matters, important and trivial, so that the will of the majority could be carried out but that the people would be going to the polls all the time. The way he assesses his opponents in the debate only shows his ignorance and arbitrariness.

Hu Qiaomu's authoritative article includes some polite remarks about academic discussion, but the way he tries to prove a point and his rigid ideas are exactly the same as those of people like "Liang Xiao" [2737 2400]. His performance throughout the campaign against spiritual pollution shows that he is an important representative of the conservative faction blocking reform.

After defeating the "two whatevers" faction, the reform group in China, led by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, has repeatedly suffered from internal divisions. Comrades-in-arms and trusted followers have successively been eliminated. This situation is not hard to understand. Owing to differences in background, education and personality, some people are only limited reformers who soon reach a point beyond which they would refuse to go along. Some are fellow travellers, opportunists and trimmers to whom the idea of reform means nothing to begin with. Others are motivated by vested interests; they support reform as long as they profit from it. Among the various immediate and long-term contradictions which will help decide China's internal struggle is the attitude towards Mao Zedong. The struggle will of course take both overt and covert forms. Judging from developments in recent years, if China's policy-making group fails to formally and openly expose and criticize Mao Zedong's pernicious influences, there will be no peace in the party or the nation. Many of the reform group's measures cannot be justified as long as Mao Zedong remains a sacred figure.

Have recent events sounded the death knell for Hu Qiaomu? It is too early to tell. The latest report is that Hu Yaobang's contradictions with Hu Qiaomu have exceeded those with Deng Liqun. Hu Qiaomu is not expected to be Hu Yaobang's match in a showdown. The ruling group in China has modified the way it deals with its opposition. Once overly eager to take organized measures and intensify a contradiction, they are now more tolerant and patient. In dealing with such a senior "authority" like Hu Qiaomu, the ruling group will probably ask him at the next plenary session of the Central Committee to leave the secretariat graciously, while letting him keep an honorary title. Although the Central Committee would tell him to mind his own business from now on, it is not expected to pursue the matter further.

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